

October 29, 1914

10¢

LET ALL HAVE
PEACE
WITH HONOR

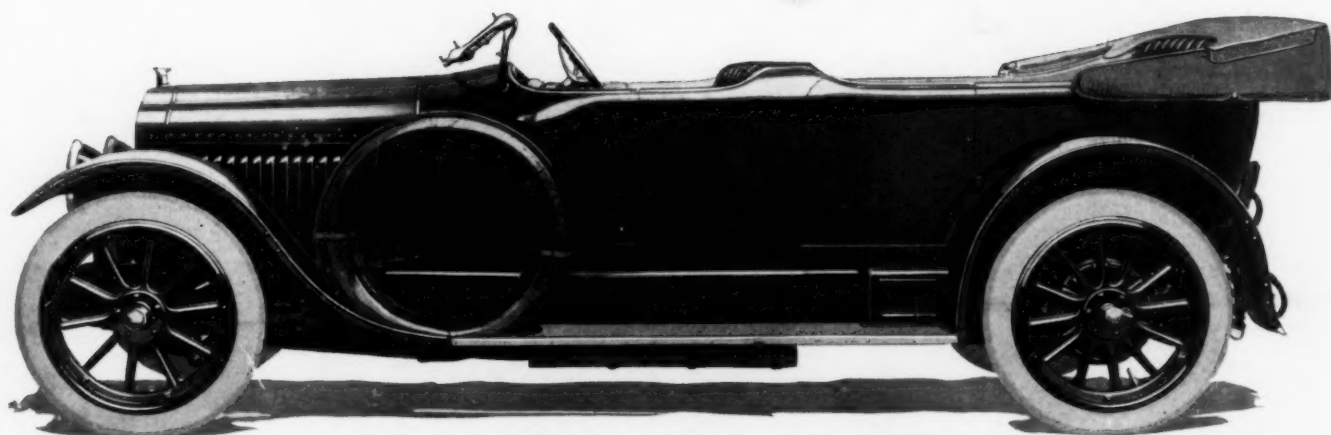
Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper
Established in 1855

WAR PICTURE SPECIAL

No. 1

Thrilling and
Exclusive
Photographs from
the World's
Greatest Conflict

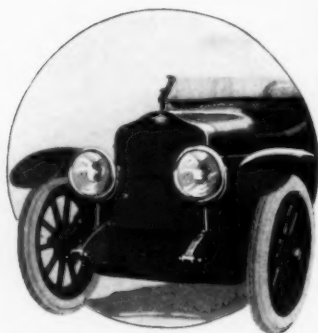


White 4-45. Completely equipped—Mono-top, rain vision, ventilated windshield, speedometer, electric signal, trunk rack, Silvertown Cord Tires.

THE · LATEST · WHITE

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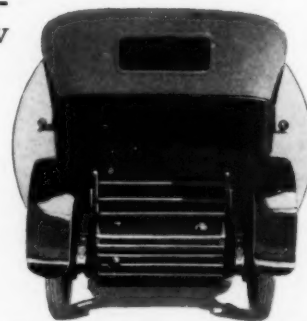
THE insistence upon quality which has always dominated the mechanical construction of White Motor Cars is now given expression in every line of the body.



Observe the application of the "stream-line" to the front of the car—the most difficult place to achieve the proper result

The latest White presents the finally-perfect stream-line—without a break, without an angle. The eye sweeps naturally and easily along and over the entire car.

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There is refinement and dignity here which fulfills the promise suggested by a view from any other angle

In these latest productions no detail has been omitted which would give The White an external appearance on a par with the mechanical goodness which has been the strength of the phrase, "KEEP YOUR CAR."

White leadership is a principle

The important and fundamental improvements in automobile construction and operation—the features that are exploited most widely today—have been basic principles in White Cars for years.

In 1909 the White presented the first monobloc, long stroke, high-speed motor—the type of motor heralded as a sensation today, and which has proved its superior efficiency so often.

In 1910 The White presented the logical left-side drive—the first high grade car to break away from European traditions and give the American public the proper drive for American traffic rules.

In 1911 The White presented electrical starting and lighting, with the tremendous advantage of the non-stallable engine, and White foresight gave to the public the system that has so universally proved its superiority—at a time when mechanical, pneumatic and explosive starting systems were at the height of their popularity.

From time to time other important improvements have been perfected and then brought out in White Cars.

The White is replete with dominating ideas in mechanical construction and in the attributes of comfort and beauty.



The wide doors open into roomy compartments; the fittings are what you expect in such a car. The seats are low, with heavy straight-grain leather upholstery—the sensation is that desirable one of sitting *in* the car, not *on* it. The dash is clean; the control is unified and concentrated on the steering post; the leg room is more than ample.

WHITE DEALERS WILL GIVE FULL INFORMATION CONCERNING THESE LATEST WHITE CARS

THE WHITE COMPANY, Cleveland, Manufacturers of Gasoline Motor Cars, Motor Trucks and Taxicabs

Fortunes have not been made

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Some of the oldest and strongest motor car and motor truck companies in the country are looking for dealers now—men with good business ability who can serve their interests intelligently.

If you are a dealer and desire to increase your line, or if you are in another business, and wish to represent a reliable make of car or truck, fill out the coupon below and mail to the Motor Department, Leslie's Illustrated Weekly, New York City.

The Motor Department is in an unusually favorable position to suggest the car or truck that you would be able to sell, and one that is open for representation by the proper dealer in your territory.

COUPON

Gentlemen:

I am in the*business and desire to secure the agency for a reliable motor {car } {truck } selling at about \$.....I {am } {am not } rated in {Dun's } {Bradstreet's } and can give thebanks as business references.

If I should secure the agency of the proper {car } {truck } I expect to be able to dispose ofduring the first year. The following makes of {cars } {trucks } are already represented here:

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.....

.....

Please advise me.

Yours very truly,

Name

Address

City

State

*If already a motor car dealer, write the names of the cars that you represent in the margin of this coupon.

Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES
ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15, 1855

Edited by JOHN A. SLEICHER

"In God We Trust"

CXIX

Thursday, October 29, 1914

No. 3086

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The Editor is always ready to consider short stories or articles, which should be typewritten on one side of the sheet only, and should not exceed 3,000 words.



Free for the Asking

The object of this Department is to help our readers solve their Motor troubles

If you contemplate the purchase of any motor-driven vehicle or boat, but are in doubt as to what particular type is best suited to your needs, we will give you unbiased information that may help you solve the problem.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT LESLIE'S WEEKLY
225 Fifth Avenue New York

Gentlemen:

I am considering the purchase of a

(Give name of make if you have any preference or the price you want to pay.)

Motor Car

Motor Cycle

Motor Boat

Please help me in its selection and give me, free of charge, the following information:

Name

Address

If your interest is centered in a Motor Car, Cycle or Boat; whether your problem relates to Motor Operation or Routes, our Motor Department is at your service.

Fill out this coupon and mail immediately.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT LESLIE'S WEEKLY
225 Fifth Avenue New York City

Gentlemen:

I own a
(Give maker's name and year of model.)

Motor Car

Motor Cycle

Motor Boat

Please send me free of charge the following information regarding

Accessories

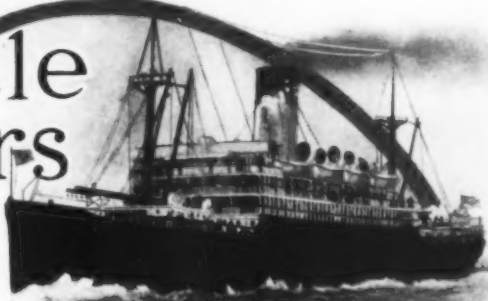
Selection or care of tires

Repairs (Give nature of Trouble)

Name

Address

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"MORGAN LINE"

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Interesting and delightful. 2,000 miles on the Atlantic Ocean on Palatial Steamships to New Orleans—quaintest of American cities, with the romance and charm of Old Spain.

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Return by Rail if You Wish, Fare the Same

Make this tour at the most delightful time of the year, going to California and the Expositions, over the

Southern Pacific—Sunset Route

"THE EXPOSITION LINE—1915"

NEW ORLEANS—LOS ANGELES—SAN DIEGO—SAN FRANCISCO

"SUNSET LIMITED"

Every Day—No Extra Fare

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Send for beautifully illustrated booklet, "One Hundred Golden Hours at Sea," and interesting literature regarding the California Expositions. Address

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Pictorial Digest of the

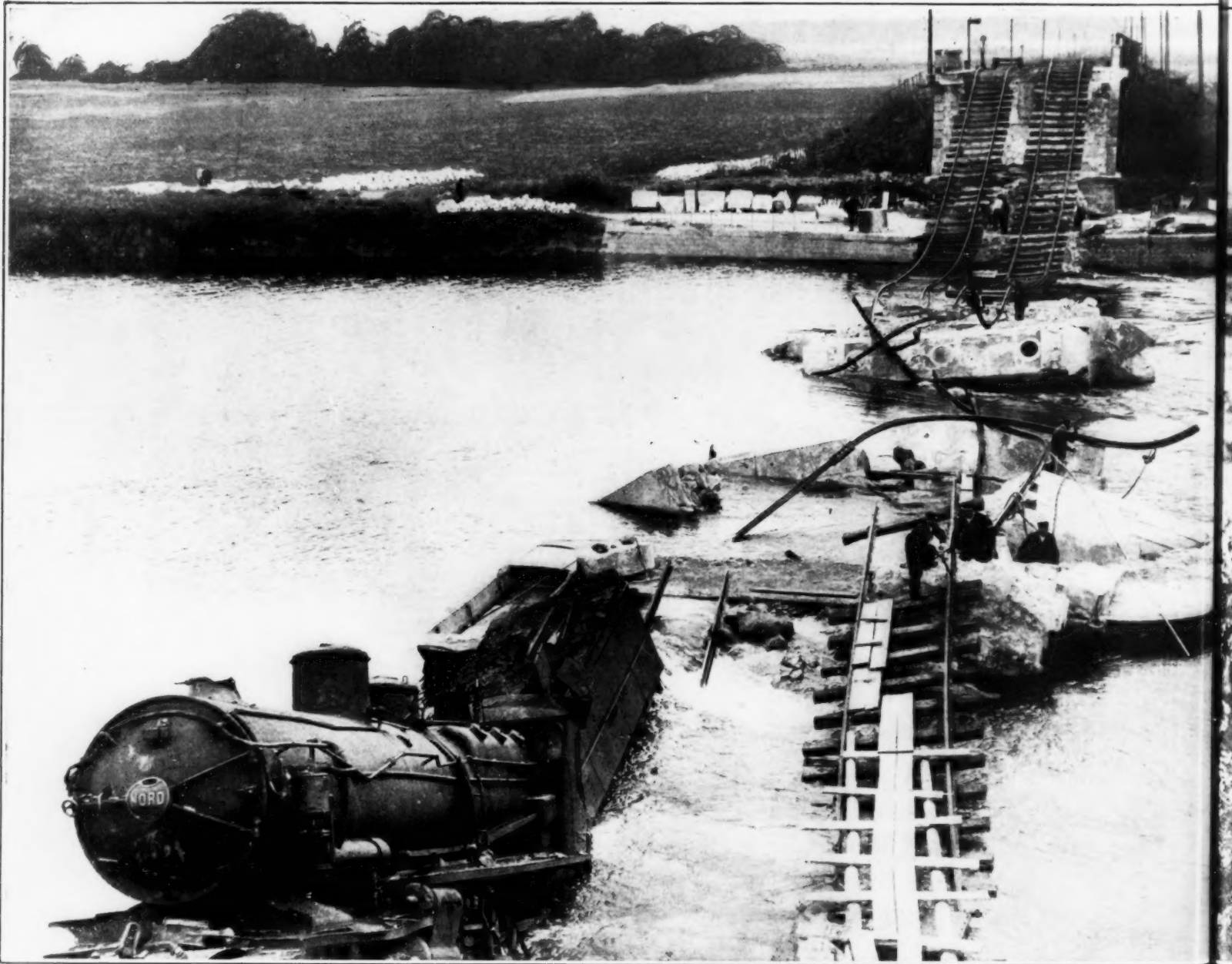
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JOLLY GERMANS ON THEIR WAY TO FRANCE
This photograph shows how light heartedly the German soldiers start out on a campaign. It was taken in Berlin and the troops are saying anything but sad farewells, whilst a comrade has labeled the car for Paris and is putting on a portrait of General Joffre.



WOMEN VICTIMS OF THE HORRORS OF WAR
A scene in the hospital at Alost, Belgium. The women patients were injured during the invasion of the town. Alost was saved from bombardment by citizens as well as the Belgian army evacuating it as the Germans approached. After the army had taken possession many of the inhabitants returned; others, however, went to France or England. Alost had a population of 30,000.



WHERE WOUNDED SOLDIERS PLUNGED TO DEATH
A train containing wounded soldiers was crossing a bridge over the River Ourcq, near Lizy, France, while the battle of the Marne was in progress, when the bridge was blown up. The cars were thrown into the river and more than 40 of the helpless wounded were drowned. The wounded from the great battles in northern France have been sent to all parts of the country. There is scarcely a town that has not its quota, and public buildings, hotels and even private houses have been turned into hospitals. German wounded are given the same care as the Allies.

the Great World War

ued pages 416-417



BARRICADES BEHIND WHICH BELGIANS FOUGHT BRAVELY

UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

During the gallant fight that the little Belgian army made against the German invaders, many hastily constructed street barricades were thrown up, such as is shown here. In this one the two soldiers to the right have a machine gun. It is probable that resistance by such small detachments of troops was often mistaken by the Germans for firing by citizens and retaliation was the result.



THE RETRIBUTION OF THE GERMANS

UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

Burning a house near Malines, Belgium, because the inhabitants were suspected of shooting at German soldiers. In addition to the whole towns destroyed by bombardment thousands of homes were burned because of alleged unlawful hostilities by civilians.



AFTER THE CRUELITIES OF BATTLE COME THE WORKS OF MERCY

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The wounded are often left to lie where they fell for hours, even days, owing to the impossibility of reaching them under fire. If they are able to move they crawl into whatever shelter from the rain of bullets they can find. Red Cross workers often gather them up under cover of

darkness. This photograph shows how the kindly French peasants help the hospital corps. They are picking up a man who was wounded in their own field. The hospital facilities are overtaken, so the English send their wounded home when possible.

Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

New York, October 29, 1914

EDITORIAL

Let the Thinking People Rule!

Get Ready for November Third

FRIGHTFUL as is the cost of wars, still more frightful is the cost of legislation by inexperienced or dishonest men who seek to regulate to death our industrial, railroad and banking systems. The billions which must be raised to meet the war bill in Europe are overmatched by the billions of losses in the values of American securities during the past few years, while untried, inexperienced, weak and sometimes wicked mediocrities have been legislating to put capital out of, rather than into business and workmen out of, rather than into the factory.

Something must be radically wrong when sterling railroad properties of the best class, with the highest operating efficiency, that have always been kept in the best condition, by managers of the greatest ability, show diminishing returns, steadily expanding expenses and net profits shrinking to the point where dividends are beginning to disappear.

We have learned by the lesson of the war that the clamor against our great exchanges by political agitators was founded on an utter misconception of the work they do. The cotton growers have learned how much better off they are when there is a market place where every bale can find a buyer or a seller. The holders of securities, large and small, are realizing that without the Stock Exchange, they are left to the tender mercies of the shyster and the pawnbroker.

There must be a swift change in the policies that have led to gravest apprehension among investors and that, if continued, must lead to widespread disaster. Steps must be retraced, ill-judged work must be undone, partisanship must be sacrificed to business and not business to partisanship. The hands of every public administrator must be held up only as long as he seeks simply the public good. Political advantage should be forgotten in the patriotic desire to promote the welfare of the nation.

To open the dormant coal and oil fields, to extend our mining operations in gold, copper, silver, lead, zinc and iron, to develop the boundless resources of Alaska, to restore the American flag to the high seas, to gridiron the remotest places with railroads, to irrigate the millions of acres of dry land that await the call of the husbandman and to make the desert blossom as the rose—these are the tasks of constructive statesmanship, that we have abandoned during the past decade of muckraking, trust busting and railroad smashing. Let the people be no longer deceived. The power is in their hands. The ballot box is the place to exercise it.

Get ready for November 3rd.

Self-Help in Public Charity

THE uncomplaining poor receive least help, and always suffer most. The class of people who get the most help are either those whose friends can pull political wires, or those who have lost all self-respect, so that any help given will never mean rehabilitation. The person who holds out his hand for alms has taken an almost irretrievable step in loss of self-respect. It is a hopeless task to try to make anything out of an individual who is content to live out-and-out on charity. Such a person cannot be allowed to starve, but the big task of social regeneration is not with that class but rather to save people from sinking to that level. This has been the policy of the Department of Charities of New York City under Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury. Experts employed by this department to make special investigation of persons committed to private institutions at the expense of the tax-payers have found hundreds of cases where the commitment has been for political reasons, or with no continuous grounds for help even when there had been such a temporary condition.

Six hundred children, for example, have already been removed from charitable institutions and remanded to the care of parents abundantly able to provide for them, and as many more are about to be removed. Foolishly sentimental people have been deceived into thinking that this is a blow to charity. True charity, however, aims to keep the family intact wherever possible. Children should not be deprived of a home, nor parents of the discipline that comes through sacrifices in rearing their children. True charity aims to save people from thinking of themselves as objects of charity, thus helping them to retain their self-respect, and preventing them from slipping into the region of the submerged tenth.

A gift of \$200,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation to the New York Association for Improving the Condition

An Astounding Situation

By Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW

WE are approaching the two thousandth year of the Christian Era and meet this astounding situation: that one half of the people of the earth are trying to destroy each other's property and cut each other's throats. Of the sixteen hundred millions of the inhabitants of the globe, eight hundred million are involved in this war. That eight hundred million includes eight-tenths of the Christians of the world. Of those who are not fighting, among Christians, are only the United States, the South American Republics, Spain and as yet Portugal and Italy, and among non-Christian people, the inhabitants of China, the millions of the dark continent of Africa, Turkey, the nomadic tribes of Asia and the Eskimos. Is, then, Christianity a failure? I say, emphatically NO. God moves in mysterious ways, His wonders to perform. He gives full measure of liberty to the people. It is a curious fact that every great war has been preceded by the violation in a large way of the precepts of Christianity.

of the Poor is to be the means of carrying on just such charity in the homes of worthy widows. The gift is to be the nucleus of a fund with which to provide pensions for 500 dependent widows now listed on the rolls of the Association. Ultimately the Association hopes to expand the system so as to include the pensioning of families destitute because of chronic illness and insanity, but for the present will confine its operations to winter pensions for widows now on the rolls and known to be deserving of such aid. Women who strain every effort to keep their families together and to give their children needed education and proper training are most deserving of outside help. Families thus tided over a period of struggle become closely knit together in the effort to help themselves, the children are saved from any stigma of pauperism, and grow into self-respecting, self-supporting men and women, a credit to the state.

A Call to Duty

THE political factor in the situation is the stumbling block to progress in the right direction." So said President Reynolds, in his eloquent address of welcome to the American Bankers' Association, at their recent annual convention at Richmond, Va. He added: "In order to establish a theoretical 'New Freedom' it does not seem to me that we should be compelled to sacrifice our business progress, surrender our rights as business men, and be forced to delegate the control of our own affairs into the hands of government appointees."

As a result of the continuous and unjust attacks upon business and especially the banking business, Mr. Reynolds says: "We are, today, in the maelstrom of uncertainty." He points out that our reformers have failed to recognize the rapid industrial development that has taken place throughout the world and that has necessitated the cooperation of capital as well as of the individual. He declares that the time has come when bankers all over the country should make their influence felt by taking a more active part in practical politics and thus making their appeals to their home congressmen more effective than "by passive acceptance of the gifts that fate may otherwise bestow."

No one will deny Mr. Reynolds's statement that "the banker and business man has an equal right with any other class of citizen to seek by cooperative action to protect his own business." We agree entirely with him that "no progress toward permanent prosperity is possible under a continuation of the present course of Congressional interference and bureaucratic restriction of business."

We hope that this militant, stirring address of the President of the American Bankers' Association will be spread broadcast throughout the country. It will prove an excellent antidote for the poison of the yellow journals and muckraking magazines.

Needed in the Senate

THE Senate of the United States needs men who believe in the prosperity of the country. We have had all that we can stand from the busters and smashers of business. The State of New York has in Senator Root a sturdy, strong defender of its great industrial interests. On his retirement, the people should see to it that he has an acceptable successor.

Mr. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., the Republican candidate for the Senate from New York, does not hesitate to tell where he stands. He is against government ownership. He regards this tendency as "destructive to the whole conception of the rights and duties of government

and individuals and as surely calculated to crush and stifle that spirit of individual enterprise which has gained for our citizens the envy and admiration of mankind."

These are the sentiments of Mr. Wadsworth. He goes still further and declares himself to be an ardent friend of the protective tariff principle, and opposed to a "meddlesome government." He demands "the relief of the business man from annoyance and persecution at the hands of political demagogues and governmental functionaries."

Mr. Wadsworth's record in the Legislature of New York has given him a splendid reputation for courage and honesty, qualities especially needed at this time by our lawmakers at Washington. Coming from one of the best families in the State, a man of education, refinement and intelligence, with the winning gift of eloquence and with a legislative experience that few of his years have had, Mr. Wadsworth will be a fit and capable representative of the Empire State in the Senate of the United States. We predict his election by a decisive majority.

The Plain Truth

DIVERSIFY! When the cotton planters of the South appealed to Washington for relief because of the large crop of cotton with no market for it excepting at sacrifice prices, they were advised to diversify their crops. Good advice, but of very little use in this emergency. It is the same kind of advice that the manufacturers of the country were given when they were asked what they should do after the tariff had been reduced and the market opened to an invasion of foreign goods. They were advised to diversify their trade and to seek more of it abroad. When these manufacturers asked how they could do this with wages from 50 to 100 per cent. higher in this country than abroad, they were advised to make their workmen more efficient. Advice is very cheap, but it doesn't fill the dinner pail or the pay envelope or help to pay dividends.

LEADER! Governor Glynn proclaims himself to be the leader of the Democratic Party in New York. This is precisely what Mr. Sulzer did after he was nominated for the Governorship two years ago. Tammany Hall was undisturbed by this announcement until it discovered that Sulzer really meant what he said. Then it cooked up impeachment charges against him, based on his conduct before he was Governor! It seemed incredible that Tammany's scheme to rob the Governor of his office, under such conditions, could be carried out, but it was. Mr. Sulzer thought he was the leader, but Tammany controlled the legislature. As to the independence, courage and capacity for leadership of the two opposing candidates for the Governorship, District Attorney Whitman and Governor Glynn, let the people decide from the records.

SIGNIFICANT! The workmen of this country are as independent as any class of voters. Those who believe that Mr. Gompers, or any other man, leads them by the nose make a mistake. For instance: Mr. Gompers was a candidate at the Democratic Primaries in New York State for delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention. His vote was among the smallest cast, namely 127,000, while Martin Littleton received 160,000, though Mr. Littleton, while in Congress, did not hesitate to denounce the trust-busters and railroad-smashers and to take his stand for the business interests and the general prosperity of the country. Isn't it significant that Mr. Littleton received the highest vote? The Democratic candidate for the Governorship, Mr. Glynn, received nearly 176,000 or almost 50,000 more than was cast for Gompers. No candidate for a state office received as small a vote as was cast for the man who has led the administration at Washington to believe that he holds the labor vote in the hollow of his hand.

NEVER! Not since the war between the states has such a profound and widespread interest in any war been awakened in the United States. The crowds in front of the war bulletins on *Herald* building, day and night, are duplicated in front of newspaper offices in all of the great cities throughout the land. War extras are almost as common in New York as in London. One of the strongest proofs of the interest among the American people in the progress of the war is found in the unprecedented number of new subscriptions and the renewal of old ones for *LESLIE'S*. As the one great weekly newspaper devoting its pages largely to the pictorial history of the times, it is holding public attention as never before. In many libraries, public and private, throughout the United States, the bound copies of *LESLIE'S* during the Civil War are still treasured and become more valuable as time passes. Those who preserve copies of *LESLIE'S* during the present war will have a reference book of the highest educational quality. Note that when Antwerp fell, *LESLIE'S* famous war photographer, Jimmie Hare, was among those, according to the news despatches, who escaped unscathed. Watch for his stirring war photographs which appear exclusively in *LESLIE'S*.

Greatest Artillery Duel In History

Our Special Correspondent's Thrilling Experiences Along the Aisne

By JAMES H. HARE



VERSATILE MR. HARE

In addition to being the most famous war photographer and a correspondent, he can operate a moving picture camera on occasion.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This story of a part of the Battle of the Aisne, told by that keenest of observers and most experienced of war correspondents, Mr. Hare, is of absorbing interest. It was his good fortune to see one of the most desperate battles of the war and his bad fortune not to be allowed to make photographs of it; but his narrative has the same directness and vividness that have made his war photographs the most famous in the world. Cable dispatches report Mr. Hare as having been in Antwerp during the last days of the siege.

FRENCH officers of high rank have told me that the artillery fighting along the River Aisne near Soissons made a new record in warfare; that never before had there been such desperate fighting between heavy guns, and perhaps never before such slaughter as the Germans and Allies inflicted on each other. Certainly I can well believe it after having the roar of the guns in my ears for five days and nights, and after watching day by day the havoc wrought by gigantic shells and vicious shrapnel. The long trains of wounded being brought from the front, the hurrying troops sent forward to take their places, the homeless people driven from the area of fighting, the crowds of prisoners herded to the rear and the execution of spies and pillagers were the aftermath of a contest of tremendous import.

But to commence at the beginning, when it seemed certain that the city of Paris would be invested by the Germans, I hastened to get there so that I might at least have the experience of being shut up in that city and secure some interesting pictures for LESLIE'S WEEKLY. Even if I was not able to get them out immediately I figured I would be able to do so as soon as, if not sooner than, any one else. The London newspapers said it was not possible to get to Paris and that foreigners living there were being deported, while Cook's Tourist Agency informed me that even one of their interpreters who had lived in Paris for thirty years had been ordered to leave, as he was a Britisher. Still I thought I would try to get there and succeeded in doing so—but the Germans were repulsed in the next few days. Now it doesn't seem at all likely that they will be able to drive the Allies back and recover their ground, and Paris is beginning to assume its normal aspect to a certain extent.

It was a remarkable sight to see gay Paris closed up tight as a drum in the early evening. Cafes and saloons closed at 8 o'clock, and all the restaurants at 9:30. Hardly a soul was on the boulevards after that, and four great searchlights scanned the heavens with their monstrous beams, searching for aeroplanes or dirigibles all night long. An aeroplane had dropped a bomb in the streets a few days before I arrived.

On attempting to photograph I was stopped by a gendarme and informed that it was contrary to the law. Ambassador Herrick was powerless to help me, but suggested writing to the War Department for permission to photograph in and around Paris, and promptly received a polite refusal, notwithstanding the fact some local native photographers were getting pictures surreptitiously. I did not want to take a chance at being deported at that stage, as I still hoped to get the big stuff later, but it became apparent that the Germans could not hold their advance line and must fall back, which, of course, you know they did, fighting stubbornly every yard of the way.

Various correspondents have tried in devious ways to get to the front—possibly some have. By getting near the firing line, and using their great gifts of imagination to supplement their powers of observation, they have sent their papers news from the front. Unfortunately—or is it fortunately—photographers can only depict what they see, and at times not always that. Sometimes the climatic or atmospheric conditions interfere and sometimes the "powers that be" do not permit.

In company with my friend, W. G. Shepherd, of the United Press, I went to Crepy, some 40 kilometers from Paris, with the intention of starting from there towards the Allies' left wing. We met a friend at the depot—an Englishman whom we had associated with a few weeks earlier in Mexico. He said he was not acting in his capacity as a journalist, as he had been in Mexico, but was going to try and ascertain the whereabouts of a certain lieutenant in the English Army who was missing, and whose family was very much worried concerning him. I thought it sounded rather vague, but accepted his story and we three traveled together.

Of course, the first thing the Englishman suggested was that we had better eat before we started, in case we did not get a chance to do so later. Then we tried to hire a vehicle of any kind to take us to a little town near Soissons, where we understood a heavy fight was in progress, but in all French towns it is necessary to obtain a *laissez-passer*, or pass to leave town, so we repaired to the Mayor's office. *M. le Maire* was out and we waited his return, listening meantime to the eulogistic remarks of his chief clerk, who told us the Germans had been in that town (Crepy) and had sacked it for food. They were so hungry that even the officers ate carrots raw without even stopping to peel them, and that in holding a conference with the *Maire* they had brandished a revolver in his face, but were finally placated and on leaving offered to shake hands with him; but he was proud to say the *Maire* refused to shake hands saying "He did not make friends at the point of a gun," and placed his hands behind him. Of course, we congratulated the mayor on his fortitude and he gave us a *laissez-passer* with leave to proceed to Soissons; all of this consumed time and it was now 4:30 p. m. The Englishman suggested postponing our start until the morning as he had no desire to be challenged by a sentry in the dark. It would soon be dusk and he had heard of men being shot, even in England by the Territorials, or militia, as we call them, so that it was more than likely out here where everybody was at high tension that we would be punctured by a bullet. However, we tried to hire a cart, or rent a bicycle, or buy one, but all to no purpose. The horses had been taken by the Germans, and the bicycles commandeered by the government, so there was nothing to do but walk. It was only about twelve miles and maybe some vehicle would overtake us and give us a lift. Then it began to rain and we got drenched, but sure enough a cart came along and the

officers to the Colonel, who in response to the story of searching for the missing lieutenant said, "If the people of England were allowed to come and look for missing relatives all England would be likely to come over." He was very indignant, and before talking to us put on his military cap so as to look more martial. He was particularly angry with me, and said I was trying to get to the front. I denied it. I only wanted to stay right there and picture the interesting things I saw. Then he took another tack and said photography was forbidden, as no doubt I knew, and the penalty was that I was liable to be locked up in a fortress until the end of the war. Two correspondents already had been, and he was stationed there to intercept others. I told him a friend of mine in New York had predicted that the war would last twenty years, and I would be quite aged by that time, but he would not fraternize. Said he must report our presence to General French and would parole us, allowing us to go back to the hotel, if we promised not to leave town and not to make any more photographs under any circumstances, until he heard from headquarters. As we could not help ourselves, we had to promise. Then for the next few days I was nearly down with nervous prostration as such interesting scenes presented themselves—a picture at every turn. At least a thousand Senegalese troopers were rushed through town—Dragoons in their shiny brass helmets covered with a kind of khaki colored stuff to prevent the glare of the helmet being seen and in many cases the cloth had been worn into holes and the shiny metal protruded.

Then 300 German prisoners, a couple of German spies handcuffed together and evidently prepared to pay the penalty awarded to spies, the French soldiers looking somewhat sympathetically at them. Next a dozen French soldiers caught pillaging the dead. These were jeered at by their late comrades as were a party of civilian Frenchmen also caught pillaging, who were preceded by a priest with a crucifix and accompanied by two acolytes, evidently going to officiate at the grave of said outlaws. And so it went on day after day, each day apparently bringing better scenes than previous ones, and I not allowed to photograph them. The French Secret Service men accompanied us around town and confiscated my camera and all the films I had exposed. All this time the artillery had hardly ceased firing day or night since our arrival. In fact we were told it had begun several days before we had reached there. The Battle of Soissons, or whatever name it may be called,

was an attempt to drive the Germans back on the left wing to the neighborhood of the River Oise,—and will go down into history as the greatest artillery duel ever fought by man. And I was in the edge of it and not allowed to photograph.

According to accounts from some of the prisoners the Germans were entrenched in natural quarries that were almost impregnable. The stone is a celebrated hard species, and offered superb protection. In fact these quarries are practically natural forts. I presume the fact of our appearing at this inopportune time when,



CALAIS, WHICH THE GERMANS ARE TRYING TO TAKE. This is the French seaport nearest to the shores of England, and the Germans are supposed to be trying to extend their lines to capture it and Boulogne. One of the objects of the Allies is to prevent this. With these ports and Ostend in their possession the Germans would have a splendid base of operation against England.

three of us rode, and after dark finally reached our town.

The first sight was most picturesque. Motor trucks and busses lined each side of the street as we passed through, and soldiers were eating their supper in them and cooking on the sidewalks. We were held up by the sentries, and our driver produced his pass. Then we were challenged. The mayor's passes worked like a charm and into the town we went, directed to a hotel—the Pomme d'Or—which we found crowded with French officers. The chances of getting accommodations there looked mighty slim, but the proprietor gave up his room for a consideration and we considered ourselves very fortunate. Supper was being served and we were ushered into a *salle de manger* with three empty places at the table, the remainder filled with members of the French General's Staff who eyed us somewhat suspiciously until the Englishman told his pathetic story of looking for the missing lieutenant. The three of us bundled up the best we could in the one room and next day I was awakened early by transports passing the hotel. Paris motor busses, with the seats on the top taken away and loaded with 25 to 30 infantrymen were being rushed to another point of the battle, evidently to reinforce or strengthen the extreme left. Then armored automobiles rushed along. I made some pictures and went out in the streets and made others, and concluded at last I had struck my gait, and would, no doubt, get lots of good, interesting stuff, if not actual fighting.

Then we breakfasted and went out and in a few minutes two British officers stopped us and inquired what we were doing. The Englishman once more told his tale of woe, and we were promptly ordered to accompany the two

the Allies were being either repulsed or at any rate checked, caused our detention, but we considered we got off very easily. After keeping us from Friday till Tuesday and not hearing from headquarters, the Colonel at last consented to release us on condition that we promised not to return. I assured him I had been punished enough in seeing the sights and not being allowed to photograph them. For many years I have claimed to be the most lucky fellow in the game, and I am now more convinced than ever that it is luck that determines the success of a war photographer. My mascot must have turned into a jinx; but this is likely to be a long war, so there may be time enough for it to turn back.

The general opinion is that the war will not end soon. It is said that Great Britain will raise another army of a million men to be ready for the field next spring. The success of the Germans in Belgium has fully aroused the nation to the danger that threatens it. I believe that England will be sending new troops to the front after both France and Germany are unable to raise any more men. It would not surprise me to see Lord Kitchener take the field himself at the opportune time. Certainly he is the idol of the army and of the nation, and it would be an inspiring thing for him to be at the front. At present he could not be spared from the war office. His talent for organization is unique.

Aside from the fact that London is dark at night, as a protection against possible Zeppelins, the city does not show many evidences of being the war capital of an empire engaged in a death struggle. Business is going on as usual and the people are confident and self-possessed.

Pictorial Digest of

Continued on

Canada and India Send

Photos by Mrs. C. R. Miller



EQUIPMENT STRICTLY UP TO DATE

The Canadian contingent was completely equipped by the Dominion government, and sailed for England with horses, field guns, small arms, hospital corps, commissary equipment, ammunition and every detail ready for active service. Even a motorcycle corps for dispatch riding was included.

CANADA'S PRIDE

The Dominion of Canada has already sent 33,000 soldiers to join the British forces. More are being organized at Valcartier, the training camp near Quebec. Canadians are very proud of their cavalry, as the men are all excellent riders and splendidly mounted. The photograph is of a troop crossing a pontoon bridge built by the Canadian engineers across a Quebec river. The landing of the first expedition was completed at Plymouth, England, October 14. It may be sent to the front soon. Another expedition will follow as soon as it can be equipped and drilled.



THE ENTHUSIASTIC HIGHLANDERS

Several Scottish regiments are included in the first Canadian expedition. These are said to have been the most enthusiastic of all the volunteers. The photograph is of the Forty-eighth Highlanders, who are looking over their mess pans.



WHERE THE CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS WERE TRAINED

This panorama of Valcartier camp was taken when there were 33,000 men there, every man ready and anxious to sail for Europe and active service. They came from every part of the Dominion. After they

left a call was made for 25,000 more volunteers, and so great was the response that more than 30,000 had to be accepted. It is expected that Canada will furnish Lord Kitchener with at least 200,000 men.

the Great World War

Pages 420 - 421

Soldiers to the Empire's Aid



THE KING'S OWN ON THE CHARGE

This spirited drawing by the son of Field Marshal Sir John French shows the Sixth Indian Cavalry, known as "The King's Own," at the gallop. The Indian cavalry regiments are supposed to be exceptionally good, and it is probable that by the time this picture is published some of them will be fighting the Uhlands, the flower of the German mounted troops.



A BENGAL LANCER

This photograph shows the type of man that makes up the famous cavalry from southern India; also his uniform and equipment. These men are famous for their dash and courage. Their officers are all white.



INDIAN TROOPS AT THEIR TOILET

Some of Great Britain's fighting men from India wear their hair long, and this photograph, made near Marseilles, shows them combing it. They wear huge white turbans.



THE SIMPLE CAMP KITCHEN OF THE HINDOOS

Indian soldiers subsist largely on the flat cakes they bake for themselves, after the manner shown in the photograph. At home their principal drink is goat's milk.



INDIAN TROOPS RESTING BY THE ROAD IN SOUTHERN FRANCE

About 25,000 native troops were landed in southern France by the British. Their picturesque appearance, and the fact that they are reputed to be seasoned soldiers of great courage, made them very popular with the French. They were kept several weeks in camp to rest from the long voyage and to become acclimated. The censor has not allowed their destination to be mentioned. This photograph was made near Marseilles.

Leslie's Export Promotion Bureau

Conducted by W. E. AUGHINBAUGH

EDITOR'S NOTE. Interest in the development of trade with South American countries still increases in the United States. These wonderful markets need careful study on the part of prospective exporters. Any firm or individual with a legitimate trade proposition may have the benefit of the service offered by this Bureau, absolutely free. All trade inquiries will be answered by Mr. Aughinbaugh by mail, and as promptly as possible. They should be addressed to LESLIE'S Export Promotion Bureau, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

I KNOW of no better way of demonstrating the great possibilities existing at the present moment in the Argentine, as a market for the necessities of life, than by reproducing, in part, a letter dated August 26th, 1914, and received by me October 9th, 1914, from an old personal friend, Mr. H. J. Black, of H. J. Black & Co., Avenida de Mayo 760, Buenos Aires. Black & Co. is an American house, with thirty years' experience in trade in Latin America. They are in every way responsible, and the statements of the senior partner may be considered as authoritative:

"I wrote you by the S. S. *Vestries*, but in spite of the protection of the English fleet, this ship is still creeping up the Brazilian coast, and it will be some time before she is able to reach port. I am sending this note by the Dutch boat, via Europe, and hope it will reach you.

"Owing to the war, I suppose that there is considerable interest being shown in South America by the American manufacturers and merchants. If not they should forget that such a thing as export trade exists. It will be at least a couple of years before the nations of Europe can think of this country, and in that time the Americans can secure



OUR NEW AMBASSADOR TO THE ARGENTINE
The representative of the United States to this leading South American republic has just been raised to the rank of Ambassador, and Professor Frederick Joseph Stimson is the first man to enjoy the new rank. Interesting facts about Argentine trade will be found in the accompanying article.

such a foothold here that nothing in the world should be able to dislodge them.

"The purchasing power of the Argentine will not be diminished by war—on the contrary it will be increased.

We are the only ones that have beef and cereals to supply the wants of the countries at war. From calculations made by the government the area of the crop for the next year will be one of the largest that has ever been sown. Everything we have to offer will be taken. We are now loading 8,000 tons of sugar on a Dutch ship for England—the first shipment of this nature ever made to that country.

"The financial conditions of the last year have caused the merchants to hold up their orders and they consequently find themselves with depleted stocks, and but one market open to them—the United States. Any manufacturer willing to come down here and do business on the same basis that he would have been willing to have done it three months ago, can work up a splendid trade. After that it is up to him to hold it.

"The inauguration of the New York City National Bank's branch house here will simplify matters, and there is no doubt but that they will be willing to discount paper for the principal firms of this country. Personally I have been approached by many firms asking me to place them in touch with any American travelers that may come down. They will work with them and help to place business, and are able and anxious to pay cash.

"With your intimate knowledge of South America you should be one of the Americans able to profit by this war. Let Americans know what this country holds for them. Get them to send their representatives down here. I will either place them in touch with reliable firms or take their agencies myself and give good orders. Many agencies I should be willing to handle on a commission basis, for a period of five years.

"I enclose a list made at the Custom House to-day, of

(Continued on page 427)

The National Honor and Alaska

By CHARLES TALLMADGE CONOVER

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The author of this article is known to the Publisher of LESLIE'S WEEKLY to have no personal interest in Alaska. Three and a half years ago he contributed to LESLIE'S WEEKLY a sterling article entitled "The Nation's Crime to Alaska," which was the first statement of the real facts of the nation's outrageous treatment of Alaska in a periodical of national circulation and was also the opening gun in LESLIE'S campaign for a square deal for Alaska which has resulted in such a change of national sentiment.

ALASKA is to have a coal leasing law and that is at least an honest effort to do something for the development of that much-abused land; the practicability of the experiment only time can determine. But what about the American citizens who have spent years of their lives—and many of them their last dollars—in prospecting for and developing coal in that remote land; who have paid to the government over \$323,000 and who can neither get title nor money back and who are barred from an appeal to the courts; men who were the victims of the wild wave of Pinchotism that swept over the country and carried away with it laws and precedents and justice—even common honesty? A Secretary of the Interior of sterling honesty, with a well-balanced mind and a lifelong legal and judicial training, still insisted upon following the law in his department. His tragic fate is well known. He was engulfed in a flood of abuse by the muck-raking press and his name rendered anathema throughout the nation.

Let us understand the facts. In 1900 Congress extended the coal land laws to Alaska but as there were no public surveys an act was passed in 1904 providing that, until public surveys were extended to Alaska, locators might have their claims surveyed at their own expense. The price of coal lands was fixed at \$10 an acre and the surveying would cost at least \$10 more. Prior to 1906 some 1,100 individuals made coal locations under this act. In November, 1906, President Roosevelt withdrew from entry the coal lands of Alaska and shortly afterward Mr. Pinchot procured the executive creation of the Chugack Forest Reserve, a waste of mountain, morass and glacier, free of timber of any possible value except in the extreme western portion. This withdrawal of coal lands was not by Congressional action but was "temporary" and for "administrative purposes"—purposes not yet disclosed after many long, weary years.

During the Civil War, Lincoln was bitterly criticised because in the face of national disaster he temporarily set aside the rights of citizens under the habeas corpus. So profitable has been the "conservation cause" to the muck-raking press that scarcely a periodical of national circulation except LESLIE'S WEEKLY has seen fit to criticise this arbitrary usurpation of Congressional power and the total abrogation of the laws of the nation governing the subject. Of course, this withdrawal of coal lands stopped the prospector. No new fields have been explored or discovered and nothing has been added to the wealth of the nation. The coal resources of Alaska have been as completely sealed up as though they did not exist, and until Uncle Sam himself becomes a prospector and develops a taste for the succulent porcupine, we shall have no further knowledge of the coal resources of the north.

Theoretically, this withdrawal did not affect entries already made, but following it came a swarm of "pensioned informers"—agents of the Department of the Interior, of the Department of Justice, of the Bureau of Mines, of the Bureau of Forestry, and of the reserve corps of Federal investigators. These investigations have cost the government more than the actual value of the Alaska coal fields at present known. Numerous and humorous indictments were returned. One has been tried—a farcical trial lasting for weeks based entirely on suspicion. The jury acquitted the defendants in three minutes. Sufficient fraud could not be developed to go around. So, against all of the 1,100 claims was launched the charge that the claimants, prior to location, had failed to open or improve a mine of coal upon each claim. There was one exception, a small lignite claim that had been operated by the Russians a century ago, although the developments in this case were meager as compared with those of numerous claimants whose entries have been held for cancellation.

In the states coal lands may be acquired by direct purchase or by the preference right of entry. In the first instance the purchaser simply goes to the land office, offers his money and the transaction is concluded right there. It is as simple as buying a theatre ticket. In the other case, to permit an investigation of the land, he is, in plain English, given a sixty-days' option to buy, but he must present himself at the nearest land office by the end of sixty days and file a sworn statement of the date of his entry into possession and that he had opened a mine of coal thereon, to be permitted to conclude the purchase. Naturally a man on the frontier, far from transportation and supplies, could not open much of a mine with pick and shovel within sixty days. If he paid the highest government price for something not worth it, it was his funeral.

From 1873 to 1907 the Department of the Interior patented in the states thousands of claims where the locator had expended "in opening and improving his claim" sums varying from \$10 to \$100. The word mine was construed to mean the coal itself and when the locator had by means of an open cut or tunnel exposed the coal, the Department's construction had universally been that he had opened a mine as contemplated by Congress. This was in accord with reason and economy. To put in operation a working mine within sixty days would be an impossibility, nor could there be any economic reason for digging the coal and have it wasting on the dump in the absence of transportation and a market. In 1907 the leaders of the conservation movement evidently sought for some subterfuge to evade the law and the department then began to rule that what was once a mine was only a hole in the ground; in effect that prior to location the entryman must have constructed upon his claim a colliery with full equipment, and this ruling was made retroactive. This has worked just as it was evidently intended and claims have been knocked out as fast as they came up for adjudication. Hundreds of claims have been cancelled where there have been as many as ten openings made, all disclosing coal in place; in many cases where numerous tunnels have been bored into the coal measures and in some instances where complete operating plants have been installed. Never has the department said what constituted a mine.

The Supreme Court has held that the Alaska Act was but an amendment to the general coal land laws to provide for entry by private survey at the claimant's cost in the absence of public survey. In practically all these cases of cancelled Alaska claims, the same improvements in the United States proper and under the same laws would have been construed as ample compliance with the law. The present administration balked at the retroactive construction of many of the public land laws recently in vogue, by which many locators who had acted in perfect good faith, and complied fully with the laws at the time of their entries, had been deprived of the fruits of their labor with total confiscation of their property rights. It declared that "it is a general and well-founded principle of law and one until recently absolutely followed by the Department of the Interior that claims initiated in accordance with the rules and practice of the Department of the Interior in force at the time of the entry must be perfected under such rules in spite of any subsequent change of policy." To this rule and practice the department has returned in mineral and agricultural and even coal cases in the United States proper, but it is an extraordinary fact that this act of justice has been rendered only to those portions of the nation having representation in Congress.

Why are property rights of citizens of the United States in Alaska less sacred than those of citizens in Montana or Arizona? Is the answer that Alaska has no vote in Congress; that it is a splendid place for experimental legislation and with no chance for "come backs" except to the hardy settler and prospector?

The coal leasing bill, as finally passed by Congress, provides the means for adjudicating present coal claims in Alaska within one year, and proposes to open new leases under competitive bidding. It was passed at the request of the President and Secretary Lane, of the Interior Department, after having been practically abandoned by the leaders in Congress. Under executive pressure it went through the House with practically no opposition.

As agreed upon by the conference committee of the Senate and House, the leasing bill refused the amendment providing that the law should be administered under the rules prevailing when entry was made and denied the claimants an appeal to the courts, thus finally eliminating the men who discovered, developed, bought and paid for the lands, and doubtless confiscating the \$323,000 they paid the government as purchase money and approximately \$2,000,000 expended in development. The bill was so loaded with restrictions that it is doubtful if any leases can be made under it. One provision is that the lessees shall be bound hard and fast by an agreement which the lessor may change at will. Representative James A. Graham, a violent Conservationist, and Representative Lenroot, a Progressive, of Wisconsin, are given the credit for shaping the drastic and probably unworkable features of the bill. The denial of the right to appeal to the courts is wholly unfair and a discrimination against the people of Alaska. We have been hearing a great deal about national honor as it relates to the treatment of foreign nations—notably in the \$25,000,000 claim of Colombia and the Panama Canal tolls matter. What about our own people in Alaska? Doesn't national honor apply to our own flesh and blood?

People Talked About



COMMANDING THE SIEGE OF TSING-TAO

General Kamio, who is at the head of the Japanese army around Tsing-tao. He has 30,000 men, and is assisted by a considerable fleet. The forts are being stoutly defended by less than 6,000 German soldiers. A truce was granted about October 10 to allow the burial of the dead and to permit non-combatants to leave the city. On August 22 the governor of the colony posted a notice saying that the garrison would never surrender, and that if the Japanese wanted the colony they would have to take it.



NEW RULERS OF RUMANIA

The death of King Charles, of Rumania, October 10, at the age of 75, elevated the crown prince to the throne as King Ferdinand. His wife, now Queen Marie, is a daughter of the late Duke of Edinburgh, second son of Queen Victoria, and was born in England. She is said to be a very able woman, and more popular with her people than is the king. Ferdinand is a nephew of the late King Charles, who was a Hohenzollern, and friendly to Germany and Austria. He was a soldier of great ability. Rumania is the richest and most powerful of the Balkan states. It has a well-trained army of 500,000 men. The people are eager to enter the war on the side of Russia, but King Charles was able to preserve the neutrality of his country. The future attitude is uncertain.



NOTED WOMAN 93 YEARS OLD

Mrs. Jane Clark Kirkwood, of Iowa, celebrated her 93d birthday recently. Her late husband, Samuel J. Kirkwood, was governor of Iowa during the war between the States, and contributed much by his energy and devotion, to the success of the Federal cause. He was later United States Senator and during the administrations of Presidents Garfield and Arthur was Secretary of the Interior. Mrs. Kirkwood has been active in public affairs and is well known throughout the State. She is still in good health.



WASHINGTON'S WOMAN EDITOR

Miss Helen Ross recently became editor of the *New-Miner*, of Republic, Washington, and is getting out a bright and interesting local paper. She is a graduate of the School of Journalism of the University of Washington, and has had several years of practical newspaper work. As our portrait shows, she is possessed of striking beauty.



MICHIGAN'S YOUNGEST JUDGE

Fifteen years ago Fred M. Breen, then 10 years old and an orphan, was committed to a state home by the Probate Court of Wexford County, Michigan. To-day he is judge of that very court, and is the youngest judge in Michigan, perhaps in the country. At the age of 11 he was allowed to leave the home, and went to work at 25 cents a day. He did chores while attending public school, graduated and fitted himself to be a stenographer. He studied law, was admitted to the bar and was appointed Circuit Court Commissioner and later United States Commissioner. When campaigning for judge he walked through the county, talking to the voters, and was elected by a large plurality over two other candidates.



A BELLE FROM MAORI LAND

This is one of the natives of New Zealand who recently arrived in San Francisco to take part in the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The Maoris are said to be the best of all the barbarous races. They are much addicted to tattooing their faces, which custom has not been eradicated by their taking largely to civilized ways. They enjoy rights of citizenship in New Zealand.

PICTORIAL DIGEST OF THE GREAT WORLD WAR

The Defense of Antwerp Pictured by the Most Famous of War Photographers

Copyright in the United States by the Leslie-Judge Co.
(Continued from page 412-413)



BURIED ON THE FIELD OF HONOR

A defender of Antwerp, who gave his life for the freedom of his country, being hastily interred by civilians sent to clear the field. In this instance the man had been dead less than half an hour when he was committed to the earth. In the stress of battle the dead must be disposed of as circumstances will allow. Whenever there is time to do so the boots are removed. Footwear is always at a premium during a campaign. The disposal of the dead is a heavy task. None of those killed are sent home for burial.



PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AMID BOMBING

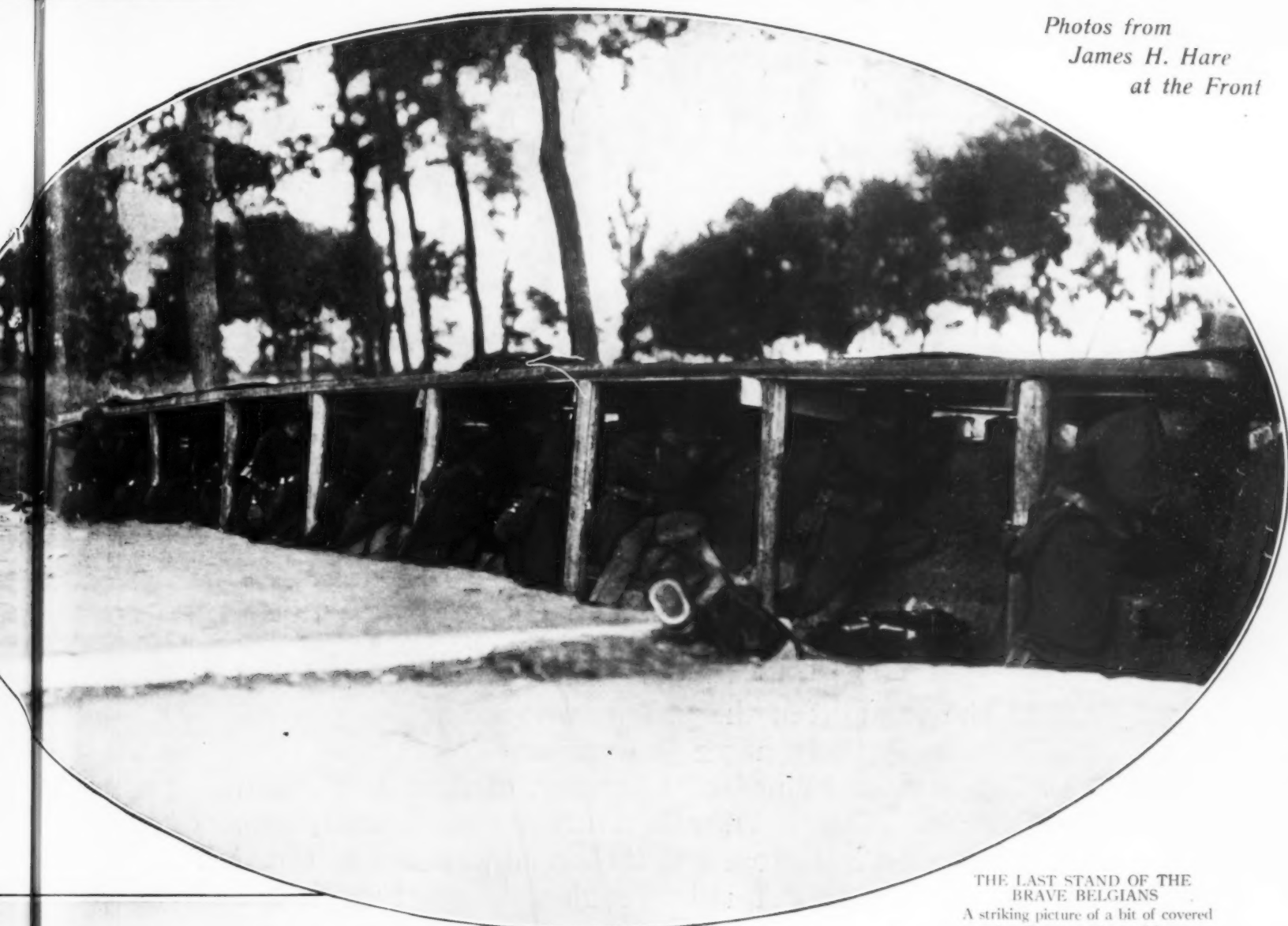
This picture was taken under fire. The soldiers in the trench were Belgian, driven out with great slaughter. The few war correspondents who got any plenty of excitement. In an interview, cabled from London, Mr. Ruhl, "Thursday night my side of the hotel in Antwerp was nearest the German. James H. Hare had a room, so I took a mattress and went into his room. I hear the soldiers passing and the officers saying 'Put the best forward, men the refugees had left the city. I was in Hare's room when I heard a terrific out all the glass in the windows. As I rushed to the windows I saw I was up by the Belgian troops." In the field it was even worse. Shells fell all round us. The Belgians were in the greatest danger. Hare was just before the Germans occupied it, and reached Dutch territory in safety. It was the end of Belgian independence. The government was removed to Havre. King Albert at the head of 80,000 troops joined the British in France to about a third of its original numbers, but its morale was not broken, as is shown by its part in the defense of the coast of France.



HOW BATTERIES WERE CLEVERLY CONCEALED

Belgian field pieces masked by being placed amongst bushes and partly screened by straw from the harvest fields. Hostile observers in aeroplanes locate batteries and give the range to their own batteries with great accuracy, so it is now a part of the game to render the guns invisible from above.

Photos from
James H. Hare
at the Front



THE LAST STAND OF THE
BRAVE BELGIANS

A striking picture of a bit of covered trench at Boom, a suburb of Antwerp, where the infantry fought desperately with the Germans, but were driven back on the inner lines. Here, in hastily constructed trenches, covered with lumber to protect the men from observation by air scouts, the Belgian soldiers, packed closely together, fought and bled and died. The Germans were far superior in heavy artillery, but in the fighting between infantry the Belgians acquitted themselves splendidly and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Belgian machine gun work was especially effective. There is little that is dramatic about this war. The fighting is mostly done at long range. Troops frequently fire for hours without seeing an enemy. They are given the range by their officers and shoot in the direction of the concealed opponent. Likewise bullets and shrapnel come to them from invisible guns, spreading death and wounds. There is little marching to music, few fluttering banners, no admiring crowds to cheer. Just hard work and poor food and machines that kill.



BURSTING SHELLS

Belgians, and were shortly after
to get anywhere near the front have
Ruhl, a well-known writer, said:
German fire than the side in which
into the room. During the night I could
ward, men.' By Friday morning all
a terrific explosion, which knocked
out I saw the pontoon bridge blown
Shells fell all around and the cor-
gers. Hare and Ruhl left Antwerp
in safety. The fall of Antwerp was
removed to Ostend and later to
France. His army was reduced
as is shown by the vigorous part
of France.



THESE ARE WAR'S REAL VICTIMS

Hungry women and children waiting in the "bread line" at Malines, the day before the bombardment of Antwerp began. Malines was included in the storm of shell, and the building in the background was set on fire the night after this picture was taken. Doubtless some of these women and children were killed. The fate of these poor civilians is frequently not known, even to their relatives, owing to the hopeless confusion. It is now reported that nearly one and a half millions of Belgians have fled to Holland. The German military authorities are inviting the people to return to their homes.



LONDON PETROGRAD

THE WAR AS

BRUSSELS

EUROPE

BERLIN

SEES IT

PARIS VIENNA

To get close to the thought of the peoples who are in the throes of war read their home newspapers—the newspapers of England, of France, of Germany, of Russia, of Austria, of Belgium, of Servia. **THE LITERARY DIGEST** receives every important newspaper published in Europe and its specially trained editors read and translate and reproduce for American readers the great war-facts and opinions as printed in these foreign newspapers. Buy each week's number of **THE LITERARY DIGEST** (*all newsdealers have it—price 10 cents*) and get a "digest" of the war news as printed in Europe: the things which are being said and done in Europe's war centres.

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What the Fall of Antwerp May Mean

By MARTIN MARSHALL.



HOMELESS BELGIANS IN THE STREETS OF PARIS

Uncounted thousands of people from Belgium were driven into France ahead of the contending armies, and their care is a great problem. We will soon publish pictures of the siege of Antwerp by our staff photographer James H. Hare.

THE surrender of Antwerp after a defense of only eleven days has demonstrated the power of modern artillery and relegated forts to the scrap heap. Antwerp was considered second only to Paris in the strength of its fortifications, which consisted largely of concrete forts with steel turrets for the protection of the heavy guns, and flanked by elaborate systems of earthworks. This ring of forts was further supplemented by immense areas which were inundated and by barbed wire entanglements.

The German forces, said to consist of three army corps, brought up the 17-inch siege guns that so speedily reduced the forts at Maubeuge and Namur, and battered the defenses of Antwerp to pieces in a few days. King Albert withdrew his army, leaving the civil authorities to surrender the city. Several of the forts had not been reduced at that time, and continued a heroic but unavailing resistance, the only military value of which was the detention for several days of a large part of the besieging army in the vicinity of the city.

In the meantime the Belgian army, with the exception of about 20,000 men, had withdrawn in the direction of Ostend, which was for a few days the temporary capital of Belgium. About 20,000 were driven across the international boundary, where they were promptly disarmed by the authorities of Holland, and interned until the end of the war. The Kaiser's forces advanced on Ostend, compelling the Belgian government to make another move, this time to Havre, France. King Albert remained with the army, which he hoped to unite with the Allied forces in France. He is a king without a country, as Belgium is almost wholly in the hands of the Germans. The Belgian army has been reduced to about 80,000 men. Several million Belgian citizens are either refugees in Holland, France or England, or are homeless or facing starvation in their ruined cities and villages. The hand of war has rarely fallen more heavily on any country than it has on Belgium, which three short months ago was peaceful, prosperous and happy.

The thoroughness with which the Germans have gone about the conquest of this little kingdom indicates that their next big offensive move will be directed against England. With Antwerp and Ostend in their hands, they will have a strong military base near England. In France, the right wing of the German army was making a desperate effort, at the time Antwerp fell, to extend its lines to Calais and Dunkirk. With these French ports in their hands they would have a greatly increased littoral on the Straits of Dover and the North Sea from which to base operations against England. The prompt assurances given Holland by Berlin on the subject of Dutch neutrality are in marked contrast to the German policy with regard to Belgium.

As the diplomatic obscurities that enclouded the situation at the beginning of the war are brushed aside, the situation stands clearly defined as a titanic struggle between the Teuton and the Anglo-Saxon races for world supremacy. The German sentiment against Great Britain is far more bitter than it is toward either of her allies, and it is undoubtedly a source of great dissatisfaction to the German people that the war, so far, has been prosecuted in other countries than England. Nothing would please the Germans more than to see inflicted upon Eng-

land the horrors of war, such as France and Belgium have already suffered. For this reason a demonstration in force against Great Britain is expected soon. London lives in real, though well-controlled, terror of an invasion by German airships, and naval authorities are anticipating a vigorous attack of some sort on the British North Sea fleet. Germany well realizes her inability to end the war in her own favor so long as Great Britain retains control of the sea. The greater the number of ports that Germany holds on the North Sea and adjacent waters, the better prepared she will be to operate against the navy of Great Britain. Lord Curzon of Kedleston touched upon this subject in a speech at Harrow, England, on October 12th, in which he said: "Germany has taken Antwerp to fortify it, to keep it, to make a great naval port of it, to use it as a great jumping-off place for her future attempts upon this country. It is no temporary occupation, unless we make it so."

Out of this war either Great Britain or Germany must emerge supreme. To the victor belongs the lion's share of the world's commerce, the world's carrying trade and the world's financial strength and with these will go the predominance of ideals, ethics, language, and all the other corollaries of world power. The vividness with which this is now realized in England is shown by the great change in popular sentiment toward Germany during the past two months. The British people were slow to be aroused by the threat of the growing power of their Teutonic neighbor, but now they are thoroughly awakened, and racial hatred shows forth, even in the most commonplace personal letters from the British Isles. I quote an extract from a letter, which I was privileged to read, written by a refined, educated Englishwoman. She says: "The Germans are showing themselves in the most hideous light. They are acting like savages. Far preferable it would be to have the Russians than this military caste—ruthless, vindictive, bombastic, lying—I have not words strong enough to express my hatred of their aims and methods. I do not want England to be greater than other nations. That kind of rivalry belongs to the Dark Ages, but I do not want a mailed fist to rule Europe. England will fight to the very end. You will be surprised at the earnestness of everyone and the way everyone is enlisting. Do you know I would rather a thousand times have Russia's uncivilization than Germany's culture. The Russian is a simple-minded, devout peasant, but the German, an atheistic product of Nietzsche, not a super-man, but a super-beast. I must use strong language. You would too if you were here. Is it for this we are born—this inhuman butchery, this horrible murder?"

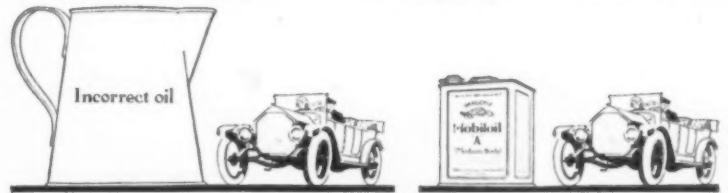
I also quote from the letter of an American who has lived for some years in England: "As you see I have enlisted in the British Army, as I thought that every man in England should fight for the cause of justice, and against the military despotism which the German government, under the Kaiser, is trying to force on Europe. I think I am right in saying that America is on the side of the Allies in their fight against the Prussian despots, as do not we Americans love freedom?"

Whether these sentiments are founded on correct premises or not, we must admit they are very sincere and predicate a long and bitter struggle.

Stop wasting oil

Why some oils waste while others lubricate

The economy of Gargoyle Mobiloils



HOW many miles do you get from each gallon of lubricating oil? You should know.

The function of a lubricating oil is to protect friction surfaces. To protect, it must wear well.

Why do some oils "wear out" so quickly?

Often their inferior quality will not withstand the heat of service.

Often the oil is too light or too heavy in body for the motor's mechanical conditions. Excess oil then gets by the piston rings. Reaching the combustion chambers, it burns.

When oil consumes rapidly, power-waste also occurs. The fuel charge escapes past the piston rings on the compression stroke. Gasoline consumption mounts up.

Make this test.

Begin now to count the miles of "wear" you get from a gallon of your present oil.

There is quite enough to learn about your car without experimenting with lubrication.

You will find below a Chart of Automobile Recommendations which for a number of years has been a standard guide to correct lubrication. Note down the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils recommended for your car. Insist that you get it.

You will then have oil that wears long because it protects well—oil that suits your motor.

In buying Gargoyle Mobiloils, it is safest to purchase in original barrels, half-barrels and sealed five and one-gallon cans. Look for the red Gargoyle on the container.

On request we will mail a pamphlet on the

When you have used it up, clean out and fill the crank case to the proper level with the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils specified for your motor.

Again count the miles.

It is not uncommon for the first-time user of Gargoyle Mobiloils to worry because fresh oil is needed so seldom.

He frequently finds that a gallon of Gargoyle Mobiloil lasts twice as long as the oil he has been used to.

This superior "wear" of Gargoyle Mobiloils is clear proof of their ability to protect properly the moving parts.

It is far from being an accident. It results from correct quality and correct body.

With the correct oil, full compression results. And full compression is the only basis of full power.

The monthly cost-difference in gasoline and oil is often startling.



Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic"

They can be secured from reliable garages, automobile supply houses, hardware stores and others who supply lubricants.

For information, kindly address any inquiry to our nearest office. The city and state address will be sufficient.

Construction, Operation and Lubrication of Automobile Engines. It describes in detail the common engine troubles and gives their causes and remedies.

The various grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils, purified to remove free carbon, are:

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.

Domestic Branches: Detroit Pittsburgh Philadelphia New York Indianapolis Chicago Minneapolis

Correct Lubrication

Explanation: In the schedule, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil that should be used. For example: "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A." "Arc." means Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic." For all electric vehicles use Gargoyle Mobiloil "A." The recommendations cover both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

MODEL OF	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
CARS	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer
Abbott Detroit	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Alco	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
American	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Autocar (2 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
" (4 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Avery	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
" (Model C)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Buick (2 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
" (4 cyl.)	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A
" (6 cyl.)	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A
Cadillac	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A
Cartier	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
" Com'l.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Case	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Chalmers	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A
Chandler	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Chase (air)	B	B	B	B	B
" (water)	B	B	B	B	B
Cole	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A
Delaney-Belleville	B	B	B	B	B
E. M. F.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Euphrate	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Fiat	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Flanders	E	E	E	E	E
" (6 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Ford	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Franklin	B	B	B	B	B
" Com'l.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
G. M. C. Truck	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Havers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
" (Model 6-60)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Haynes	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Hudson	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A
Hupmobile (Model 20)	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A
Hupmobile (Model 22)	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A
I. H. C. (air)	B	B	B	B	B
" (water)	B	B	B	B	B
International	B	B	B	B	B
Interstate	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Jackson (2 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
" (4 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
" (6 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Jeffery	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
" Com'l.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Kelly	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
King	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
" Com'l.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Kissel Kar.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
" Com'l.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
" (Model 4S)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Kline Kar.	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A

MODEL OF	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
CARS	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer
Knox	B	B	B	B	B
Kort	A	A	A	A	A
Laurel	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Lucas	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A
Mack	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
" (Model S)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Marmion	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Maxwell (2 cyl.)	E	E	E	E	E
" (4 cyl.)	E	E	E	E	E
" (6 cyl.)	E	E	E	E	E
Mercer	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Mitchell	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A
Moline	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Moline Knight	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Moon (4 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
" (6 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
National	A	A	A	A	A
Oakland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Olinville	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Packard	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Page Detroit	E	E	E	E	E
Pathe	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Peerless	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A
Pierce Arrow	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
" Com'l.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Pope Hartford	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A
Premier	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Ramster	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Regal	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Renault	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Saxon	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
S. G. V.	B	B	B	B	B
Selden	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Simplex	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A
Speedwell	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A
" Mead	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A
Stearns	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A
Stevens Knight	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A
Stevens Dayton	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A
Stoddard-Dayton	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A
" Knight	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A
Sudolaker	E	E	E	E	E
Stutz	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Velie (4 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
" (6 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Walter	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
White	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A
Winton	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

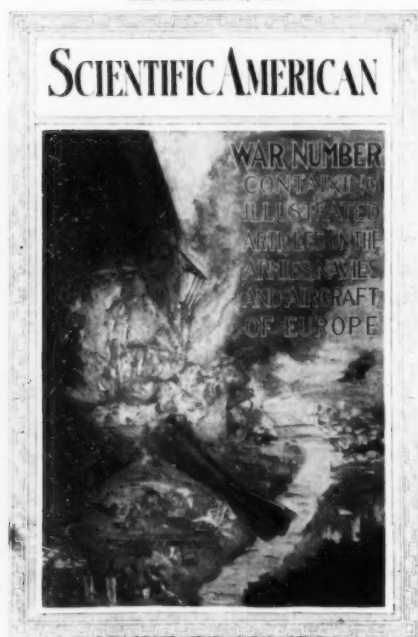
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In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

The Old Fan Says:

By ED A. GOEWEY Illustrated by "ZIM"

IN certain circumstances it may be all right to pull off a city series for a local championship after the close of the regular season, but the writer's idea of nothing to see was the matinees given by the Giants and the Yankees for the alleged purpose of testing the question as to which of the baseball outfits in Manhattan could play the poorer game. The one-time world champions and former regular National League pennant winners, working under the direction of McGraw, clearly demonstrated during the recent season that they had lost class; and it is so long since the Yankees even suggested that they might be factors in a pennant race that the date has been all but forgotten. The series was a baseball joke and resulted in but little satisfaction to anyone but the players, who were able to grab a little excess change to tide them over the winter. It certainly was a sad sight to see a team that has been accustomed to fighting for world's championship pennants taking part in a little local post-season series that meant nothing in the form of glory. It is said that too much prosperity and too many automobiles were the chief causes of the Giants' downfall, but isn't it just possible that the absence of the late John T. Brush, long conceded the greatest leader in the national pastime, and carelessness on the part of the players (who appeared to think that even without unusual effort they would be able to topple over all opposition in the National League) were the real reasons why the once great outfit came under the wire among those who "also ran."

It is absolutely essential for the good of the national game that the American metropolis shall be represented by at least one good ball team, for the money taken from the fans there, when one or more of the Gotham aggregations is making a hot fight for a pennant, meets many of major league baseball's heavy annual expenses. Brooklyn always appears to be an in and out team, incapable of going an entire season at top speed, and the least said about the work of the Yankees for some seasons past the better. Therefore it is up to McGraw to do his utmost to rejuvenate the Giants. He must dispense with some of the veterans who have been slowing up for the last two years and thoroughly reorganize his pitching staff, which went all to pieces during the recent season and was one of the worst disappointments of the baseball year.

This year the Chalmers automobiles awarded to the two players most valuable to their teams in the National and American Leagues went to Johnny Evers, of the Braves, and Eddie Collins, of the Athletics, the rival second sackers who faced each other in the world's championship series. Collins received a total of sixty-three votes, thirteen more than were cast for Evers. The American League's second baseman's closest rival was Sam Crawford, of the Tigers, who had thirty-five points, while "Rabbit" Maranville ran Evers a fairly close second with forty-four votes. A baseball wag has suggested the work of some umpires this year has been of more assistance to certain clubs at critical points than the best efforts of their stars, and that, had the indicator holders been included in the contests, they might have received several votes. To-day good umpires and good Indians appear to be in the same class.

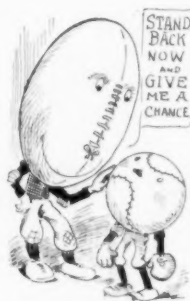
Poor Work of Stars

Every fan who watched the work of the major league outfits during the recent season must have noted the slump in the

work of many star players, and after much speculation as to the cause, they have just about agreed that the men loafed deliberately. It has been pointed out that many of the players who last winter signed two or three year contracts with the release clause eliminated, first became indifferent, and followed this up with disobedience

when an effort was made to discipline them. They realized that they had their managers in a pocket, and they were not men enough to do their best even though they held the whip hand. This is the direct outcome of the baseball war which forced the club owners in both the Federal League and organized baseball to give players "cast-iron" contracts to keep them from jumping from one outfit to another. The fact, also, that the men had the players' fraternity behind them and felt that they would have organized protection in any circumstances, led several short-

sighted stars to commit acts that they never would have dreamed of perpetrating a few years ago. Many of the managers have learned their lesson and have announced openly that in future, no matter how valuable players may be, none will be signed for more than two seasons. A better plan, however, would be for the warring factions to get together, agree to respect each other's contracts and force the players to toe the mark and obey orders or get out of the sport. After that, if the fraternity butted in, it should be put through a few paces not taught in the first reader.



Every ball must have its day



CHARLES BRICKLEY

The mighty and skilful leader of the Harvard eleven, who was stricken recently with appendicitis, and in consequence was forced to relinquish, temporarily at least, his post as football's most sensational performer. Although Brickley's illness caused the deepest gloom at Cambridge, his fellow students are rooting for his recovery in time for the Yale game, the season's gridiron classic.

and fined \$100 was all that was necessary to stop the evil. Undoubtedly the National League will fix a similar penalty.

Back to the Bushes

Where are those youths who, in the early spring, Bewildered us with deeds of fearsome daring; Those bush league boys, Whose wondrous "pep" and speed Set 'em the old-time fans agape and staring? We see them not. They're gone—ne'er to return— And midst the tall grass once again they gambol. Many are called. The chosen are but few. That's why for stars each season there's a scramble



They'll need no Santa Claus

To make two home runs in a single game is considered some stunt, yet the trick was turned thirteen times during the 1914 season by players in the American Association. The boys who accomplished the unusual performance were: Titus against St. Paul, Roth against Cleveland, Metz against Kansas City, Brief against Columbus, Johns against Milwaukee, Miller against Minneapolis, W. Hinchman against Minneapolis, Felch against Louisville, Roth against St. Paul, Lake against Kansas City, Beall against St. Paul, W. Hinchman against Kansas City and Roth against Minneapolis.

This list of feats indicates that 13 is not an unlucky number in baseball.

In the World of Womankind

By FRANCES FREAR

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This department is devoted to the interests of women. It aims to deal with vital problems in a wholesome and helpful way, and invites the co-operation of its readers. Inquiries will be answered by Mrs. Frear, either through the columns of the paper, or by letter. In case an answer is wanted by mail, a stamp for postage should be enclosed, and all communications should bear the name and address of the writer. Address Frances Frear, care LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.



ADMINISTRATION BELLES WHO ARE AIDING KING COTTON
Southern girls in Washington who, with Miss Genevieve Clark, daughter of the Speaker, made the national cotton fashion show a success and inaugurated the Cotton Week movement. Their aim is to help the cotton planter to dispose of his product. Left to right: Miss Sallie Williams, daughter of the Mississippi Senator; Miss Margaret McChord, daughter of the Interstate Commerce Commissioner from Kentucky; Miss Lucy Burleson, and Miss Sidney Burleson, of Texas, daughters of the Postmaster General, and Miss Nancy Johnson, daughter of the Kentucky Congressman.

Women to the Rescue
If silk were the price of cotton, and cotton the price of silk, might not cotton be found in the ballroom and silk in the kitchen? The cutting off of the European market for our cotton crop gives the women of America the opportunity to come to the rescue of one of our greatest industries. Women have already joined the "buy a bale" movement, but by the purchase of cotton fabrics for dress and household purposes they can give a far bigger lift to cotton producers and manufacturers. Of cotton dress materials there is a wide variety to select from—batiste, crepe, organdie, gabardine, corduroy, mull, dimity and voile—many of them dainty fabrics, too, so that any woman who substitutes cotton for silk or woolen need not feel she is a martyr to patriotism.



UNIQUE HONOR FOR A WOMAN

Mrs. Annette Abbott Adams, of San Francisco, who has been appointed as assistant United States District Attorney. Mrs. Adams is the first woman appointed to that position in this country. She is also the first professional woman to receive a presidential appointment.

At the National Cotton Show in Washington, official and smart society turned out in beautiful cotton gowns, most of which were designed by the wearers.

"A Cotton Ball" to be given soon is being planned by the Southern Society of New York. All gowns will be of cotton fabrics and all the decorations of the hall cotton. Mrs. Percy V. H. Pennybacker, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, has issued a call to the million and a half members of the Federated Clubs to join in a nation-wide cotton crusade by purchasing household cotton in place of household linen, and by having at least one cotton dress made for every mother and daughter in the home.

Similar resolutions have been passed by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Such appeals should reach the ear of every patriotic woman in the country. Fifty million new cotton dresses would help mightily in offsetting the war loss to one of the country's staple industries. The fashion bids fair to be set in society circles, and we venture to predict that dainty cotton dresses will have a permanent place in the future in the wardrobe of every well-dressed woman.

THINK HARD

It Pays to Think About Food.

The unthinking life some people lead often causes trouble and sickness, illustrated in the experience of a lady over in Wis.

"About four years ago I suffered dreadfully from indigestion, always having eaten whatever I liked, not thinking of the digestible qualities. This indigestion caused palpitation of the heart so badly I could scarcely walk up a flight of stairs without stopping to regain breath and strength.

"I became alarmed and tried dieting, wore my clothes very loose, and used other remedies, but found no relief.

"Hearing of the virtues of Grape-Nuts and Postum, I commenced using them in place of my usual breakfast of coffee, cakes or hot biscuit, and in one week's time I was relieved of sour stomach and other ills attending indigestion. In a month's time my heart was performing its functions naturally and I could climb stairs and hills and walk long distances.

"I gained ten pounds in this short time, and my skin became clear and I completely regained my health and strength. I continue to use Grape-Nuts and Postum for I feel that I owe my good health entirely to their use.

"I like the delicious flavour of Grape-Nuts and by making Postum according to directions, it tastes similar to mild high grade coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The most perfect food in the world. Trial of Grape-Nuts and cream 10 days proves. "There's a Reason."

Look in pkgs. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Why Married Women Should Teach

woman or mother may not be debarred from holding a position in the business world, by what right is she barred from the educational field? In New York City the League for Civil Service for Women has espoused the cause of teacher-mothers who have been dropped by the Board of Education, and if the State Commissioner of Education is unable to grant relief a bill will be introduced at the next session of the Legislature making it a misdemeanor for an employer to refuse employment on account of marriage or parenthood. Investigation has proved that married women make most efficient teachers, and we fail to see what good grounds the New York City Board of Education has for dismissing a teacher who has become a mother.

Some mothers, it is quite true, neglect their children. The extremely poor mother does this many times through necessity, while with the extremely rich mother it is simply a case of lack of interest in her children. Women who are teachers, however, may be trusted not to forget their offspring. In any event, the field of home care for children is outside the province of a board of education, and their by-laws should be amended, or, if need be, a state statute enacted to prevent this "penalizing of motherhood."

"Swift's Premium Bacon

now
Double
Branded

so that you may be sure of getting what you ask for when you order the best—"Swift's Premium". Below is the outer parchment wrapper in which "Swift's Premium" Bacon is delivered to the dealer.



Look for this brand when the bacon is sent home.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Pabst Extract Panama Girl Calendar FOR 1915

If you have seen the Pabst Extract calendars of past seasons—and admired them, as thousands do—you'll appreciate the 1915 Panama Girl Calendar tenfold.

The newest addition to the series of Pabst Extract Beauty Calendars comes from the brush of Alfred Everett Orr. It is a masterpiece of life-painting—wonderfully expressive of the typical American Girl with all her charm of person and manner.

The calendar is on heavy art paper, seven inches wide and thirty-six inches high, beautifully lithographed in twelve colors. It is entirely free from advertising on the front, just as shown by the illustration herewith. The size and shape are admirably adapted to the adornment of those odd places so hard to fill and the color scheme is sure to harmonize with the furnishings of any room.

Our aim in sending out these beautiful calendars free is to remind you, and others, that

Pabst Extract The "Best" Tonic

"Brings the Roses to Your Cheeks"

—that it is a natural tonic which enriches the blood, rebuilds the wasted tissues of the body, steadies the nerves and tones the entire system. Being a perfect blending of choicest malt and hops with iron, it is nature's own builder and reinvigorator—a splendid tonic, recommended by leading physicians for nursing mothers, convalescents, anaemics, all who are run down from any cause, and as a revitalizer for the aged.

Order a Dozen from Your Druggist Insist Upon It Being "Pabst"

The United States Government specifically classifies Pabst Extract as an article of medicine—not an alcoholic beverage.

This Calendar is Free

All you have to do to obtain one is to send us ten cents in coin or stamps (coin preferred) to cover the cost of packing and mailing. The demand for these beautiful calendars grows greater each year, so send for yours at once to avoid disappointment.

Pabst Extract Co., Dept. 2 Milwaukee, Wis.





A Mystery of the Sixth Sense

In the little village at home he had lost her. He had searched for her the world over. He had longed for her and loved her. At last, he gave it up and came to New York to live in a shabby boarding house. There in his own room he found her. In the dust of the corners, he felt her presence. In the bureau drawers—in the very air, he knew her presence. She had been there but a short week before.

Send the coupon for this story and the other 274 stories in 12 handsome volumes that you get for a little price.

O. HENRY

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The Menace of the Submarine

By SIDNEY GRAVES KOON, M. M. E.

THE shock with which England received the news of the sinking of the armored cruisers *Aboukir*, *Cressy* and *Hogue* was not due primarily to the loss of three 12,000-ton ships. Neither could it be traced entirely to the loss of 1,433 trained men. Rather was it due to the realization that nowhere within submarine range of the German coast was a war vessel safe from such attack; and that by far the greater number of the British ships were peculiarly vulnerable to the high-power German torpedoes. In other words it was apprehension, rather than an acute sense of immediate loss, which

Submarines have many elements which make them a dangerous menace; but there are also many weaknesses which partially offset their offensive qualities. Traveling under water, they are invisible from ships except as the periscope is shot above the surface to reconnoiter. But they are quite easily seen from air craft, even when maneuvering at a great depth. They are unattackable by gunfire except when they come to the surface, when their frail structure makes them particularly liable to sudden destruction. As they cannot be seen, they cannot be attacked by torpedoes from the



Fig. 1.—Longitudinal section of a modern high-power torpedo. The compressed air engine drives the two propellers in opposite directions to avoid the twisting action which one propeller alone would give. Devices are provided for preserving equilibrium, for keeping a straight course in spite of tide or cross current, and for maintaining a constant depth below the water surface. On striking the target, the detonator explodes the charge of gun cotton or maxinite.

clutched each heart, and made every one subconsciously wonder "Who is to be next?"

True, the British submarines outnumber the German, three to one. But the fact remains that their enemy scored a signal victory, which they have just repeated in the destruction of the *Hawke* on October 15. For the submarine can strike a "blow in the dark." And the British fleet, busily engaged in maintaining a strict blockade of the German North Sea coast, is daily exposed to the dangers of such an attack; while the Germans, hiding in the shadows of their fortifications and in the reaches of the Kiel Canal, are practically unassailable.

Just what happened on the morning of September 22nd to cause all this worry?

The German submarine U-9, traveling during the night from its base to the blockading line, reached the *Aboukir* at six o'clock and torpedoed the cruiser. The deadly charge, 200 pounds of high explosive, struck the ship at about the point marked X on the cross section (Fig. 2), and probably demolished everything along the crooked line A-B, letting in a flood of water which speedily sank the ship. The fatal blow was delivered before the crew knew of the enemy's presence. Her two sister ships came close to save lives from the sinking *Aboukir*, and in so doing exposed themselves to destruction. There were many more lives lost than if the *Aboukir* had been left to shift for herself, while the others, steaming rapidly in circles to avoid the enemy's torpedoes, searched for the submarine. It is quite evident that a stationary ship is enormously easier to hit with a torpedo than is a ship in rapid motion. And the submarine could not then hit them without raising its periscope, thereby exposing itself to the destruction which met the U-15 and another German submarine on September 9th.

The *Hogue* was struck near the after magazine, which blew up, and the ship sank quickly. The *Cressy* was hit twice. The second hit opened a big hole under a boiler room, and the ship rapidly heeled over, capsized and sank. In the case of both the *Cressy* and the *Aboukir* it is likely that the explosion tore apart a section of the hull, formed a gaping hole, and gave the ocean free access to the interior of the vessel.

Such damage is wrought by a torpedo like that shown in section (Fig. 1). The war-head contains a heavy explosive charge, which is detonated when the target is hit. The latest torpedoes have an effective range of four miles, but naturally can be handled much more accurately at

closer quarters, such as the 500 yards reported by the captain of the *Cressy*. They have a speed of 40 miles an hour at first, but as the compressed air is gradually used up, and the pressure falls, the speed falls likewise. At short range, of course, there would be no perceptible diminution in speed.

ships they are after; but if the periscope comes up, and the submarine is thus located, she is liable both to gunfire and torpedo attack and to being rammed or run down. The *Cressy* tried in vain to ram the one by which she was a few minutes later sunk.

The limited view from the periscope, due to its restricted elevation above the water surface, makes it almost hopeless to attempt an attack in darkness. But the little vessels can travel long distances at night, and be ready at break of dawn to spread destruction broadcast—as was done September 22nd. The submarine can easily avoid a blockading fleet by passing beneath it. As its motions cannot be followed with the eye, the submarine possesses to an unusual degree the essential elements for delivering a surprise

attack. And we have seen that its invidious onslaught is most deadly. But not all ships are as vulnerable as the three cruisers proved to be. More modern ships (those cruisers were already slated for retirement) have triple walls of steel to withstand the torpedo, and a much more complete subdivision of the hull to minimize the effects of the explosion. But one of the chief means of dodging submarines is to keep continually on the move, changing direction frequently and keeping a sharp look out for the spying periscope.

This "eye" of the submarine—the periscope—is a most ingenious device for seeing what is going on above the surface of the water, without bringing the submarine into view. The section (Fig. 3) shows its essential elements. By means of a series of lenses, the image thrown on a table shows what may be seen above the water. Only a limited area can be studied at one time; but the periscope can be turned in any direction, and but a moment is required to search the whole horizon. The periscope may then be dropped out of sight, and the course steered by the compass. Another view, to check the first, is usually made when it is thought the enemy has been closely approached, and then the torpedo is sped on its deadly mission.

Up to October 15th German submarines had destroyed four British cruisers (the *Pathfinder*, on Sept. 6th, was the first); while British submarines had accounted for only one small German cruiser, the *Hela*. But the Germans have lost two of their 27 submarines, the British only one out of 75. The submarine may be said to have lived up to general expectations—and no more. Any blockading fleet invites submarine attack, both by reason of its proximity to the enemy's coast line and torpedo

base, and of its fairly well-known location. A certain proportion of such losses must be expected from time to time. The uncertainty as to which ship is to be the next target undoubtedly exerts a profound influence on the minds of the officers and men in the fleet—an uneasiness which cannot but be most wearing.

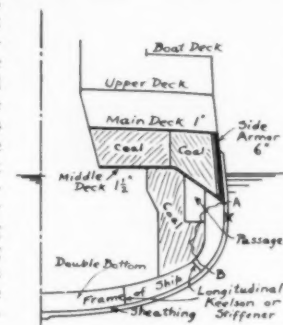


Fig. 2.—Half-cross-section of British cruiser *Aboukir*.

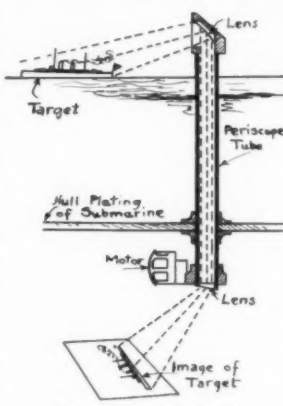


Fig. 3.—The periscope, the eye of the submarine.

Why A Great Man Retires

By ARTHUR WALLACE DUNN

IT was a great disappointment to many men that Senator Elihu Root declined absolutely to be a candidate for re-election as Senator from New York. Called from private life by President McKinley to take up and solve the burdens which were placed upon the United States as a result of the war with Spain, Mr. Root at once developed such a capacity for administration as placed him in the first rank among statesmen.

Historians of the future in writing of our relations with Cuba and of the more important question that came upon us by the acquisition of the Philippines, will give Mr. Root credit for a stupendous work. There has been much contention about the authorship of the Platt amendment, which is conceded to be the most beneficent piece of legislation for Cuba that could have been devised. Nearly every part of that amendment will be found in the instructions issued by Secretary Root to Gen. Leonard Wood long before the legislation was attempted.

The letter of President McKinley to Governor-General Taft giving instructions to the Philippine Commission, and which was the basis of the settlement of the many vexing problems arising from the acquisition of the Philippines, was drafted by Mr. Root. Not alone was the foundation for handling Cuba and the Philippines laid by the Secretary, but the details of putting them into operation were formulated and carried out during his administration of the War Department.

It was Secretary Root who founded the War College, who was responsible for the general staff law, and who set in motion the machinery which has so vastly improved the army of the United States and made it ready and efficient, as far as it is possible with its size, to meet emergencies that arise.

While he was Secretary of State Mr. Root laid the foundations for an amicable adjustment of all the difficulties which have arisen in our relations with the southern republics. If his policy could have been carried out it is probable that there would have been a friendly feeling instead of antagonism on the part of the countries of Central and South America.

Senator Root has been appreciated abroad as well as at home. He has received degrees from great universities in Europe and was awarded the Nobel peace prize, one of the greatest distinctions that could be conferred.

With such a career to his credit, although his participation in national affairs covers a period of only sixteen years, there was general regret that Secretary Root definitely determined to retire from the Senate and devote his time to personal matters. To some of his friends he disclosed the considerations which had governed his action in the face of a unanimous demand by loyal supporters in New York. He told them that he would be 70 years old when his present term ends, and that a man ought to cease extreme activity at that age. "There is yet a great deal which a man of 70 years

can accomplish," remarked Senator Root, "but he must go at a slower pace. He must conserve his strength and not work under pressure as in his earlier days. I feel that I will be able to accomplish a great deal yet, but I desire to do it in my own way, and without the impelling force of necessity which drives a man to his utmost limit if he holds a public position.

"There is more to a Senatorship," said Senator Root, "than making two or three speeches a year. A state of ten million people makes a great many demands upon a Senator. A Senator has committee duties that should be imperative. Other Senators on the committees are entitled to his attendance and the Senate is entitled to his presence when it is in session. A Senator must study all of the great questions that come before the body, particularly

those which affect national interests. No Senator should vote on these great questions in a haphazard manner, but should inform himself from the best authorities as to how his vote should be cast. A Senator necessarily is in politics; he must, to a certain extent, be a political leader.

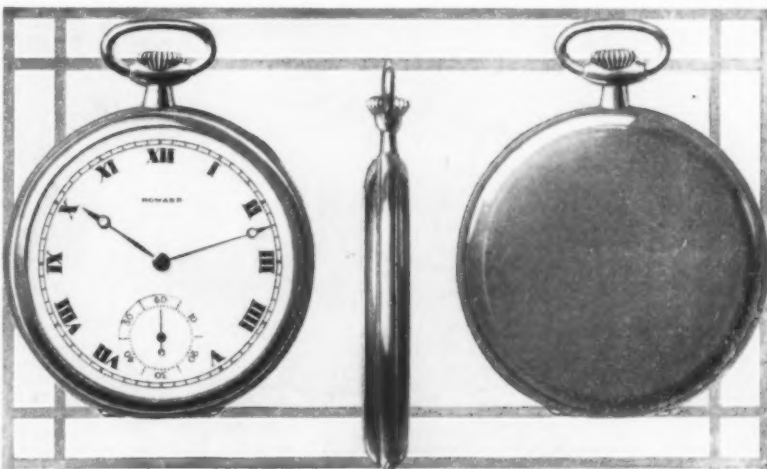
"When President McKinley took me from my law practice to be Secretary of War," continued Mr. Root, "I did not enter politics. When President Roosevelt called upon me to become a member of his Cabinet as Secretary of

State I did not enter politics. But when I became Senator I entered politics. It is a political position. While I always have been interested in politics I never have been able to interest myself in those factional quarrels which form a part of politics. I never could bring myself to scheme so as to place one set of men in official position as against another set simply on account of politics. And yet that is a part of the political game. A man in a political position must take sides. Being in politics he must be a politician. He cannot simply take sides passively, but must be an active partisan on one side or the other."

Senator Root has not been long enough in the Senate to acquire the overmastering desire to "die in the harness" and be the subject of the eulogies which Senators pronounce upon a dead colleague whether great or small. He has no desire to have the end come when he is tottering about the chamber and corridors, health gone and intellect impaired, as he has observed men do who have acquired the "senatorial habit." Perhaps he might have a different point of view if he had spent the last 20 years in the Senate; had attained ranking positions on big committees; was one of the senatorial managers, and had made the Senate his life work. As it is, he has served long enough to establish his position; to have left his impress upon the body; and to leave a great gap when he retires. For his place in history, and certainly for his peace of mind and personal comfort, he is leaving public life at the right time.



HON. ELIHU ROOT
The able and fearless United States Senator from New York, who declined to be a candidate for reelection.



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Leslie's Export Promotion Bureau

(Continued from page 418)

the articles which we need badly here right now, most of which we formerly imported from Europe. The list also shows in the second column, the amount of these goods the United States sent us in 1913.

Importations to the Argentine for 1913

Article	From Europe	From United States
Codfish, boneless	800,000 lbs.	.....
Codfish, whole	9,000,000 lbs.	.....
Honey	300,000 lbs.	640 lbs.
Cheese	11,000,000 lbs.	.....
Nuts	2,500,000 lbs.	1,140 lbs.
Kababs	1,750,000 lbs.	2,500 lbs.
Onions and garlic	11,600,000 lbs.	.....
Tinned soups	150,000 lbs.	1,300 lbs.
Rice	29,600,000 lbs.	.....
Rice, hulled	64,150,000 lbs.	.....
Tinned vegetables	5,200,000 lbs.	60,000 lbs.
Bonbons	1,000,000 lbs.	2,500 lbs.
Candies	300,000 lbs.	7,800 lbs.
Peanuts	8,700,000 lbs.	.....
Gin, bottles, dozens	77,308	.....
Gin, casks (liters)	372,516	.....
Mineral waters (qts.)	823,332	.....
Hydrogen peroxide	350,000 lbs.	2,500 lbs.
Absorbent cotton	252,000 lbs.	4,220 lbs.

Article	From Europe	From United States
Bicarbonate of soda	3,800,000 lbs.	422,350 lbs.
Candles, stearine	7,500,000 lbs.	11,600 lbs.
Candles, paraffine	424,000 lbs.	.....
Glue	950,000 lbs.	300 lbs.
Soap, common	2,600,000 lbs.	250,000 lbs.
Insect powder	175,000 lbs.	4,082 lbs.
Table salt in bulk	2,160,718 lbs.	640 lbs.
Table salt in glasses	980,688 lbs.	1,320 lbs.
Writing inks	1,350,000 lbs.	34,300 lbs.
Carbon paper	30,000 lbs.	4,800 lbs.
Wrapping paper	1,960,000 lbs.	50,000 lbs.
Writing paper	6,320,000 lbs.	156,000 lbs.
Paper bags	300,000 lbs.	1,380 lbs.
Envelopes	1,500,000 lbs.	8,000 lbs.
Clocks (units)	290,962	68,700
Potatoes	15,600,000 lbs.	.....
Glaziers' putty	212,000 lbs.	442 lbs.

I believe that this letter together with the above list leaves no room for argument. The business is there if you want it. It is up to you to get it. If manufacturers or merchants interested in these lines wish further information or assistance in reaching these markets I shall be glad to aid them in every possible way.

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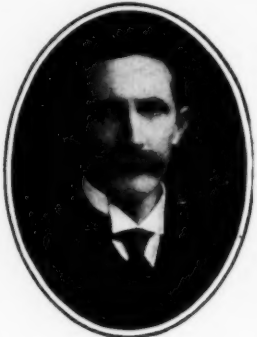
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The English financial authority, who is visiting this country at the suggestion of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, to consider the establishment of an international credit bureau, greatly needed to strengthen and re-establish the business of the country. Sir George is editor of the London Statist.



SEWARD PROSSER

Former president of the Liberty National Bank of New York, who has been chosen president of the Bankers' Trust Company to succeed Benjamin Strong, Jr. Mr. Prosser was a successful insurance man before he entered the financial field and became one of New York's ablest bankers.

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

BUSINESS looks better. Bankers are more hopeful; business men are more cheerful; our exports are increasing and thus reducing the debit balance we owe abroad; foreign orders for grain, cotton and supplies of various kinds are increasing, and now if some relief is granted to the cotton growers, we shall all be happy, if Congress will adjourn.

One of the best signs is the decided change in public sentiment regarding the railways and the great industrial corporations. Instead of driving business out of the states, they are now being welcomed. The Missouri Supreme Court has just readmitted the International Harvester Company of America to do business in that state; the Ohio Supreme Court has dismissed the suit to oust the Standard Oil Company from Ohio and the Federal District Court has dismissed the complaint of the Government against the great steamship lines on the charge that they were violating the Sherman Law.

Reports from Washington indicate that the Interstate Commerce Commission is inclined to treat the railroads more fairly and it is said that the trust-busting program is now finished. Perhaps when Congressmen hear from the electors on the third of November, they will be sorry they did not finish it long ago.

My good friend, Collin Armstrong, for twenty-five years financial editor of the New York Sun, and now in close touch with the business interests of New York, declares that the logic of the situation means progress and prosperity for the United States. He is an earnest advocate of the new movement "To Buy American-made Goods" and says truthfully that United States products are unsurpassed.

So let us all be hopeful of the future. But I do not expect the Stock Exchange to open for a long while to come—from the present outlook, not this year.

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Jasper, Financial Editor LESLIE'S WEEKLY,
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S. Ashton, Idaho: I agree with you that the Government's business is very extravagantly managed. Get your member of Congress to send you the Congressional Record and read the recent debates on the proposed War Tax Bill. This will tell you how money has flown.

Copper, Providence, R. I.: The reduction of the dividend on Amalgamated to 50c instead of \$1.50 per quarter was anticipated as the result of the depression in the copper market. It may become very serious. If it continues, copper itself will be a better purchase than copper stocks, because of the intrinsic value of the former.

Query, San Francisco: 1. The Erie reports a surplus for the past year of only \$159,000. It is in much better shape physically, but its shares are not attractive from the investment standpoint. 2. The quarterly dividend on U. S. Realty has been deferred, owing to unusual business conditions. Recall my prediction last January that this would be a year when many dividends would be decreased or passed.

Wabash, Detroit: The abandonment of the proposed plan for reorganizing Wabash reveals the distressing condition of our railroads in view of the constant increase in taxes and wages and the reduction in freight and passenger charges. The statement of the committee that "there can be but one of two outcomes, namely, disaster to the railways, or an intelligent reversal of the anti-railroad policy" is fully justified and confirms all that I have said regarding the peril of the situation.

Anxious, Detroit: The application for the sale of the U. S. L. & H. Co., made by some of the creditors, was denied by the Court. The receivers showed that the Company had assets far in excess of its liabilities and that handicapped as it was with insufficient working capital and suffering the loss of a large amount of business by reason of a strike, followed by general depression, it was remarkable that it was able to survive and make what, under the circumstances, was really a splendid showing. I understand that an effort on the part of the heaviest stockholders to put the company on its feet is being talked of. It will be well to await the announcement of the names of this committee.

New York, Oct. 22, 1914.

JASPER.

SPECIAL CIRCULARS OF INFORMATION

Readers who are interested in informing themselves regarding the stock exchange, its methods and controlling influences, and who desire to secure booklets, circulars of information, daily and weekly market letters and information in reference to particular investments in stocks, bonds or mortgages, should scrutinize the announcements by advertisers on the financial pages, offering to send, without charge, information compiled with care and often at much expense. Readers should feel free to send a letter or a postal card for any information they may desire from the following sources:

A "Weekly Market Review" and "Investor's Guide" of 260 pages, can be had without charge by writing to L. R. Latrobe & Co., investment securities, 111 Broadway, New York.
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First Mortgages on improved real estate are described in the free booklet which can be had from the Aurelius-Swanson Co., 28 State Nat. Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla. These loans are from \$150 to \$10,000 and pay 7 per cent. and upward.
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Watching the Nation's Business

Is President Wilson's Congressional Influence Waning?

By OSWALD F. SCHUETTE

LESLIE'S WEEKLY Bureau, Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.

ALREADY there are indications that the President's power is not so great as it was before eighteen months of continuous session had worn out the endurance of his followers in the two Houses of Congress. Within a month he has found himself compelled to yield on two important demands. His trust program has been sheared down, particularly by the abandonment of the Rayburn securities bill, and his program for a government controlled merchant marine has also gone into the waste basket—for the session, and probably for good. There is a different tone in the White House attitude towards Congress from the firm ultimatum which compelled the reluctant legislators a year ago to stay in continuous session to pass a currency bill.

The one impressive feature of the presidential influence is the fact that it is based on fear. The Democratic members of the two Houses of Congress do what the President desires, not because they approve his view, but chiefly because they fear to go to their constituents as opponents of the President. And when the elections are over, it will be interesting to watch the course of the two Houses.

This elemental fear of the President on the part of Congress was best shown in the passage of the tariff law. For in that struggle President Wilson found that he had a vigorous battle on his hands, and there were plenty of indications that his plans might be wrecked by the party insurgents. Then came the President's famous charge that the opposition was the result of an iniquitous lobby. This frightened the opposition out of its trenches, and the Democratic majority scurried to the support of the White House. That was the first great test of the presidential strength, and although it took many months longer than had ever been necessary before to pass a tariff law, the President finally triumphed.

His next undertaking was the passage of the currency law. Here again there were charges and countercharges from the White House. The Glass bill of the House with its Bryan financial theory was the bill the President demanded. He changed his mind when the Senate committee tore the bill apart and finally accepted the greatly modified measure that came from the conference. But he did not hesitate to condemn in unmeasured terms the bankers who had fought the Glass bill and, like himself, had come to approve the final law. Only in their case he considered it an evidence of duplicity that they should support a statute to which they had originally been opposed. But the passage of the bill itself was effected with greater difficulty than had been the passage of the tariff bill.

Then came the trust program which President Wilson launched early this year. The whole nation wanted it put off until the coming winter session. But the President insisted that Congress must pass it at once. He began hammering it with a special message January 20, 1914. He started out with a program that was elaborate enough to frighten any one. Gradually it was trimmed down until it consisted of three bills—the Covington trade commission bill, the Clayton anti-trust bill, and the Rayburn securities bill. But all of these were greatly tempered in the final making and when the vital test came only the first two were written into law. The President consented to the indefinite postponement of the Rayburn bill. It was his first real surrender.

But in many ways the President's retreat on the government shipping bill was the most significant. For when the European war found us without a merchant marine the President announced that a government controlled ocean service must be provided at once by Congress. The very proposal itself played havoc with plans of private purchasers because it put the government into the field. The result was that no private corporations purchased any foreign ships. And neither did the government. The President found also that his influence in both Houses in Congress was far from being adequate for the task of forcing this legislation into law. So he gave it up.

Among the other policies which President Wilson has announced in formal messages to Congress, but which he apparently has abandoned, were his proposals for a system of rural credit banks and for a new national presidential primary election. Just how far the President can get with the large items that are left on his legislative program, once Congress has slipped past the reefs of elec-

tion will be the big question mark of the winter session.

Having had Congress in continual session practically since the beginning of his term, President Wilson has told his friends that he will not call a special session for next summer under any circumstances within his control. This ought to afford great relief to a Congress-harassed nation if it were sure that President Wilson will be able to carry out this program. It begins to seem likely, however, that he will be unable to prevent the calling of a special session, for Congress must pass its entire grist of appropriation bills for the next fiscal year during the three months of the session which begins in December and ends March 4. In its last two attempts Congress has found it necessary to use up eight and nine months respectively in the passage of these bills. To force them to enactment within three months seems a far larger contract than the Democratic leaders can carry out. Unless they do so a special session will have to be called for the passage of these measures.

Life Insurance Suggestions

A BILL relating to insurance recently introduced in Congress by Representative Carter of Oklahoma and Senator Jones of Washington has been widely criticized as objectionable and unsound. It provides that no company shall solicit life or fire insurance by mail in any state that has debarred that company from doing business within its bounds. The measure is general in its terms, but there exists only one important company subject to its provisions, and that is the Postal Life Insurance Company of New York. This company employs no agents, but invites applications for policies by means of its advertisements in periodicals, or its circulars sent through the mails. This mode of transacting business is comparatively inexpensive. Messrs. Carter and Jones, however, would block this plan because the company, under its system, does not obtain a license in every state and pay a large fee for the privilege of doing business there. In other words, they are apparently obsessed by the too prevalent idea that an insurance company should be taxed wherever it shows any activity, an idea which has brought upon the companies many varieties of unwarranted taxation that increase the cost of protection to insureds.

The unjust discrimination of the Carter-Jones act is obvious. The Postal Life's mail business alone is selected for attack, although commercial mail order houses and other concerns all over the land secure, by use of the mails, patronage to the extent of millions of dollars yearly in states where they pay no taxes or fees. If an insurance company can be prevented from doing business by mail so can merchants, dealers in financial securities, publishers and manufacturers of all kinds of wares. Even farmers could be inhibited from sending their products by parcel post. The principle of this measure is so sweeping that it is a wonder its sponsors dared to introduce it. It must be classed with the worst kind of special legislation, and most likely it would, if enacted, be declared unconstitutional by the courts. But the chances are that no serious effort will be made to pass it. Such an attempt would arouse opposition throughout the country. If the national government is to put its hand on the insurance companies, let it not strive, as in this bill, to give federal bolstering to state sovereignty, but enact federal supervision and license for the companies, to the exclusion of state control.

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E. Jonesboro, Ark.: The Independent Order of Puritans is an assessment association with a pretty heavy death rate. I do not believe in assessment insurance excepting for temporary benefits, because one never knows how heavy his assessments may prove to be. The initial rate is often very low and the final rate so heavy that it is prohibitory. I had an experience of my own of this kind and speak from knowledge. My preference is for an old line company. I hold two policies in companies of this kind, secured many years ago, and both pay me a dividend each year and the policies are carried without cost to me.

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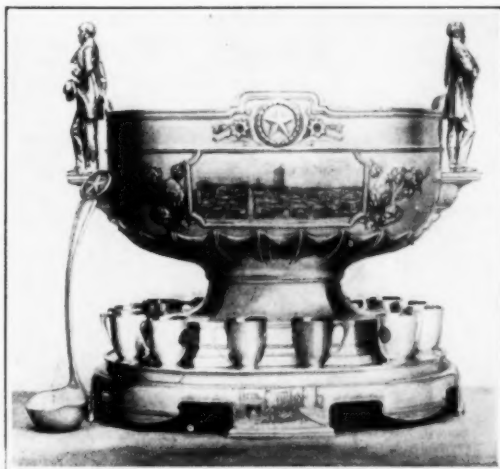
BLANKET INDIANS AS PRIZE FARMERS

At the recent Oklahoma State Fair the so-called "Blanket Indians" of the Kiowa Agency won the second prize for an agricultural display, scoring 775 points out of a possible 1,000. The tribes included in the agency are Comanches, Apaches, Caddos, Wichitas and Kiowas, and they are the least progressive of all the Indians of Oklahoma. The display, arranged as shown in the picture, was entirely the work of the Indians.



INDIANA STARTS A HEALTH DAY

Indiana was the first State to have a Disease Prevention Day, but judging from the enthusiasm on October 2d, the idea is popular, and will spread to other States. It was observed in 150 cities and towns. The photograph is of one of the floats in the Indianapolis parade. The object of the day was to impress ideas of sanitation on the public mind.



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Julian Eltinge

"——— So I Lit My Pipe— and Sat Down to Think It Out"

Up a stump? Get out your pipe and fill it with good old creamy-smoking, brain-clearing, puzzle-solving Tuxedo. Hundreds of thousands of Americans, doctors, lawyers, business men—work out their problems this way every day.

Tuxedo is *the* tobacco for men of brains, because Tuxedo works *with* you, without obtruding itself. You never get a sense of over-indulgence or irritability with Tuxedo. There is no such thing possible as "too much Tuxedo." It's always an ever-pleasant, refreshing aid to your mental efficiency.



DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
Last seen in "The New Henrietta," says:

"The fine flavor of Tuxedo tobacco makes me an enthusiastic pipe smoker, and the fact that it never bites my tongue makes Tuxedo my favorite."

Douglas Fairbanks



JAS. J. CORBETT
Ex-Champion Heavyweight, says:

"My enthusiasm for the fragrance and mildness of Tuxedo has no limit. Tuxedo is without doubt the most satisfactory pipe tobacco."

Jas. J. Corbett

Tuxedo

The Perfect Tobacco for Pipe and Cigarette

Tuxedo is built on a mild, soothing principle. All the bite is taken out of the tobacco by the *original* "Tuxedo Process." (This is the secret process which other so-called "no-bite" tobaccos have tried both to steal and to imitate. In both they've been unsuccessful.)

Only ripe, mellow, perfect leaves of the highest grade Kentucky Burley are used in Tuxedo. This superior tobacco is the perfect pipe tobacco, full of exquisite mildness and mellow fragrance.

YOU CAN BUY TUXEDO EVERYWHERE

Convenient pouch, innerlined with moisture-proof paper 5c

Famous green tin, with gold lettering, curved to fit pocket 10c

In Tin Humidors, 40c and 80c In Glass Humidors, 50c and 90c



Dr. WM. P. SLATTERY
Noted Irish Surgeon of Dubuque, Iowa, says:

"I find a pipe full of Tuxedo a very pleasant sedative after a hard day's work."

Dr. WM. P. Slattery

We Give You This Fine Leather Tobacco Pouch

Every smoker appreciates a leather tobacco pouch. This handy, serviceable, Tuxedo Draw-Pouch is made of fine, soft, flexible tan leather, with a drawstring and snap that close pouch tight and keep the tobacco from spilling.

Send us 10c and your tobacco dealer's name, and we will mail you prepaid, anywhere in U. S., a 10c tin of TUXEDO and this handsome Leather Draw-Pouch. We gladly make this offer to get you to try TUXEDO. Address

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY
Room 1278, 111 Fifth Avenue New York



Illustration
one-third
of actual
size.



WILLIE HOPPE
Champion Billiard Player, says:

"I wish that the sweet, wholesome aroma of Tuxedo was the only kind of smoke that ever hovered over the billiard table."

Willie Hoppe



JOHN B. FOSTER
Secretary of the New York National B. B. Club, says:

"I have never met up with a pipe tobacco that has satisfied me so thoroughly as Tuxedo. There is something about it that just hits it off right as far as I'm concerned."

John B. Foster

It says Here -



"—bread can be no better than the flour from which it is made. Therefore, GOLD MEDAL FLOUR will Eventually be used by all particular housewives. It retains the virile strength of the original wheat. It is a natural flour with creamy white, velvety texture"

Eventually

A large sack of flour is positioned in the lower right corner. The sack features a circular logo with 'WASHBURN-CROSBY CO.' around the perimeter and 'Gold MEDAL FLOUR' in the center. Below the logo, it says 'WASHBURN-CROSBY CO.' and 'GOLD MEDAL FLOUR' again.

WASHBURN - CROSBY CO'S
GOLD MEDAL FLOUR

WHY NOT NOW?